

POLICY RESEARCH WORKING PAPER

# The World Bank and Legal Technical Assistance

## Initial Lessons

*The World Bank  
Legal Department*

The World Bank  
Legal Department  
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- Instruments the World Bank uses to finance legal technical assistance.
- Issues and dilemmas associated with governments receiving and the Bank providing such assistance.
- Recommendations for both providers and recipients of such assistance.



## Summary findings

Over the past several years, World Bank member countries have increasingly sought Bank assistance in improving and reforming their legal systems. This paper catalogs the scope and breadth of such assistance and outlines some lessons the Bank has learned.

Countries with long and established legal traditions usually seek help only in specialized areas of law, and in strengthening the judiciary and establishing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. In countries with lesser developed legal systems, legal technical assistance may range from policy advice to assistance in drafting legislation, introducing, implementing, and enforcing new laws and regulations, devising procedures and institutions that carry out new laws, designing public information campaigns, and training.

Lessons the Bank's Legal Department has learned include:

- Each country must make a choice about the direction of its legal reform and must assign its own priorities to reform needs.
- The Bank-financed assistance should fit the country's needs as well as the Bank's strategies. Countries usually benefit from diagnostic studies or sector analyses.
- The Bank may not be involved in financing legal reform activities unrelated to economic development.
- Legal reform is complex and long-term. Except for urgently needed legislation, the most suitable lending instruments for legal technical assistance are usually those that disburse over a longer time or, alternatively, a series of lending operations.

- The Bank's support for a stable, predictable business environment free of government arbitrariness may well include assistance to the judiciary of borrowing member countries.

- Countries are often reluctant to *borrow* for legal technical assistance. This is especially true for borrowing from the IBRD (rather than IDA).

- Recipient governments must demonstrate a clear commitment to legal reform and take ownership of legal reform for legal technical assistance to bring about the desired results. Broad participation by members of local legal professions should be sought.

- For legal technical assistance to succeed, there must be proper counterparts in the government implementing the assistance. Some countries may benefit from establishing legal reform units to coordinate economic and legal reform and to prevent duplication of legal reform activities.

- For quality legal technical assistance at affordable rates, it is important to diversify the selection of advisors to include local lawyers as well as consultants from different legal systems. But the selection of consultants should be consistent with the direction of legal reform chosen by the country.

- Training activities adjusted to local conditions are essential if legal technical assistance is to have a lasting impact.

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This report was prepared by a task force established by the Senior Vice President and General Counsel and consisting of Andres Rigo, Andrew Vorkink, Jean Francois Dupuy, Teresa Genta Fons, Roberto Laver, Natalie Lichtenstein, Katarína Mathernová, David Mead, T. Mpoy-Kamulayi, and Dominique Bichara. Ms. Mathernová is the principal author of the report. It is part of a departmental series to provide information and analysis of legal issues relevant to the Bank's developmental mandate. Copies of the paper are available free from the World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433. Please contact Katarína Mathernová, room MC6-444, extension 82782 (87 pages). January 1995.

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**THE WORLD BANK AND  
LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:  
Initial Lessons**

**The World Bank  
Legal Department**

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## **PREFACE**

**This report is being published in a series of staff publications by the World Bank's Legal Department which are intended to provide information and analysis of legal issues relevant to the Bank's developmental mandate. The report is an effort to synthesize the experience acquired and address issues and dilemmas involved in the financing of technical assistance in legal reform efforts in its borrowing members.**

**The recent reorganization of the Legal Department is, in part, a recognition of the increased involvement of the World Bank in assisting its members' efforts towards legal and judiciary reforms. A new position of Assistant General Counsel for Legal Reform and Advisory Services has been created to provide a strategic and conceptual focus for this purpose. Mr. Andrew N. Vorkink has assumed this position and any questions on this report or on legal technical assistance efforts in general may be addressed to him.**

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Senior Vice President  
and General Counsel  
The World Bank**

# **THE WORLD BANK AND LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:**

## **Initial Lessons**

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# **THE WORLD BANK AND LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:**

## **Initial Lessons**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- (i) Over the past eight to ten years, Bank member countries have increasingly sought the Bank's assistance in improving and reforming their legal systems. This paper summarizes such assistance, catalogues its scope and breadth, outlines some preliminary lessons the Bank has learned, and sets out recommendations for the governments in implementing legal reforms as well as for the Bank in financing legal technical assistance.
- (ii) The first chapter outlines the instruments the Bank uses to finance legal technical assistance. The second chapter focuses on issues and dilemmas involved in receiving and providing legal technical assistance. The third chapter makes recommendations both for the providers and the recipients of legal technical assistance.
- (iii) The scope and content of legal technical assistance depends largely on the legal reform needs of a particular country. Countries with established legal systems for a market economy are usually in need of assistance only in specialized areas of law as well as in strengthening the judiciary and the establishment of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. In countries where the legal systems are less responsive to the economic and social needs of the societies, legal technical assistance may encompass a broad range of areas including policy advice; assistance in the design and drafting of legislation; assistance with the establishment of processes and institutions introducing, implementing and enforcing new laws and regulations; assistance in the design of mechanisms for effective dissemination of legal information; and training.



**(iv) As a result of the experience of the Bank and its Legal Department in financing legal technical assistance, several important lessons have been learned, among them:**

- **Each country needs to make a choice about the direction of its legal reform.**
- **The assistance financed by the Bank should fit with the needs of the country as well as with the Bank's country assistance strategies. Countries usually benefit from prior diagnostic studies or sector analyses.**
- **It is important for the success of legal reforms that each country prioritize its reform needs to reflect the particular circumstances of that country.**
- **In designing legal technical assistance projects it is important to bear in mind that the Bank may not be involved in financing legal reform activities that do not have a direct and obvious link to economic development.**
- **The Bank's support for a stable and predictable business environment free of governmental arbitrariness may well include assistance to the judiciary in its borrowing member countries.**
- **Legal reforms are complex and long-term efforts. Therefore, the most suitable lending instruments for legal technical assistance, other than urgently needed legislation, are usually those that disburse over a longer period of time or, alternatively, a series of lending operations.**
- **Countries are often reluctant to borrow for legal technical assistance. This is particularly true for borrowing from the IBRD (rather than IDA).**
- **In order for legal technical assistance to bring about the desired results, the recipient governments need to demonstrate a clear commitment to legal reform and take full ownership of the legal reform process.**

- It is crucial for the success of legal technical assistance to have proper counterparts in the government implementing such assistance. Some countries may benefit from the establishment of legal reform units within the partner governments that coordinate between economic and legal reforms in order to ensure continuity and avoid duplication of legal reform activities.
- Because of its global scope and interdisciplinary expertise, the Bank is well positioned to act as a coordinator of external legal technical assistance in its borrowing member countries.
- Broad participation of members of local legal professions assists in the acceptance and long-term sustainability of legal reforms.
- For quality legal technical assistance at affordable rates, it is important to diversify the selection of advisers to include local lawyers as well as consultants from different legal systems. The selection of consultants should, however, be consistent with the chosen direction of the country's legal reforms.
- In order for legal technical assistance to have a lasting impact on a country, it is imperative to include training activities which need to be adjusted to local conditions.

# **THE WORLD BANK AND LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:**

## **Initial Lessons**

The mandate of the World Bank<sup>1</sup> (the Bank) as a development institution is to foster the reconstruction and development of its member countries by "facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes."<sup>2</sup> The Bank carries out its mandate mainly by financing specific investment projects, including technical assistance and capacity building projects in a number of fields.

Over the last decade, especially in policy based lending operations, the Bank has extended its developmental mandate to the legal area, and has responded favorably to borrowing member countries' requests for technical assistance in their legal reform efforts. The Bank recognizes the significant role that law can play in fostering economic development and has supported an increasing number of projects aimed at the development of legal frameworks in the Bank's borrowing countries. As noted by the Vice President and General Counsel, in order for countries to successfully implement fundamental policy changes in the economic sphere, they often need to undertake equally fundamental reforms in the overall legal and institutional framework.<sup>3</sup>

In recent years, the Bank has experienced a significant increase in the demand for financing assistance for legal reforms in its borrowing member countries. This increase can be attributed to several factors: recognition of the relationship between law and development; shifts in many economies from state control to market-based activities, where the existing legal system may be

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<sup>1</sup> In this paper, the term "Bank" when used in the text refers both to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA). Both institutions provide loans (in case of IDA they are called "credits") to eligible member countries.

Also, the term "loan" when used in the text refers both to loans provided by IBRD and credits provided by IDA.

<sup>2</sup> Articles of Agreement, Art. 1.

<sup>3</sup> I.F.I. Shihata, The World Bank and Private Sector Development, in The World Bank in a Changing World, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers 1992, Chapter 6, Part III.

inadequate to support private sector actions; and greater emphasis on governance issues in borrowing countries.

## **A. BANK'S INSTRUMENTS FOR LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE<sup>4</sup>**

To support legal and regulatory reform activities, the Bank currently utilizes several lending instruments, as well as grant funding. The lending instruments include adjustment loans, legal components of investment loans, and free standing technical assistance and institution capacity building loans. In addition, Bank staff carry out legal studies and provide legal advice on general legal issues in countries, quite apart from specific lending operations. The Bank also acts as a mobilizer and coordinator of assistance from other sources.

### **1. Adjustment Loans**

The origins of the Bank's involvement in supporting legal reform go back to the early 1980's when the Bank introduced a new type of lending instrument - *adjustment loans*. These loans finance general imports by the borrower pursuant to a reform program agreed upon with the Bank. The imports are often unspecified, except for restrictions on a negative list.

Originally, adjustment programs included only economic policy conditions. As the adjustment programs developed, the Bank recognized that in order for economic policy reforms to be sustainable, they need to be accompanied by modifications in the institutional frameworks, including the legal and regulatory frameworks of the particular sectors of the economy in which policy changes were being implemented. The Bank then started to condition its lending upon the adoption or implementation by the borrowing governments of certain laws or regulations that reflected the policies agreed upon with the Bank. In this process, the Bank comments on the

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<sup>4</sup> For a detailed summary of the Bank-financed legal technical assistance projects see Table attached as Annex 1. The Table includes legal technical assistance projects financed, designed or administered by the Bank. It lists only a few of the reform measures related to legal issues under adjustment loans, and contains only few examples of legal technical assistance not related to specific projects. It should be noted that conditionality related to legal or judicial reforms has been part of a much greater number of Bank adjustment loans than those mentioned in Annex 1.

proposed laws and regulations or amendments thereto prepared by the governments of the borrowing members to ensure that they conform to the objectives of the economic policy changes agreed upon with the Bank.

Over the years, legal conditionality in adjustment loans has become more specific and frequent. For example in *Benin*, a condition of the second tranche release of the *Second Structural Adjustment Credit (Credit No. 2283-BEN)* called for specific measures to enhance the recovery of bank loans, including reform of relevant judicial procedures, land title records, and commercial laws. In *Bolivia*, the *Structural Adjustment Credit (Credit No. 2298-BO)* included conditionality concerning the enactment of new banking laws and regulations for the enforcement of such laws. In the *Philippines*, the *Financial Sector Adjustment Loan (Loan No. 3049-PHI)* included conditionality concerning a revision of a 1905 bankruptcy law to make it less punitive and more rehabilitative to debtors, thus serving the interests of both debtors and creditors.

Structural or sectoral adjustment conditionality proved to be an effective way for the Bank to encourage its borrowing members to introduce necessary changes in their legal frameworks. Such conditionality, however, cannot address legal reform needs of borrowing countries in a comprehensive manner.<sup>5</sup> Legal reform tasks are usually of a long-term nature. Adjustments loans are, by definition, fast-disbursing operations, the execution of which rarely affords enough time for the Bank to engage in a comprehensive legal assistance program. In addition, adjustment loans do not specifically provide funding for the costs of legal reform programs. Therefore, the Bank over the last several years has turned to additional lending instruments through which it finances more comprehensive and in-depth legal technical assistance to its borrowing members.

## 2. Investment Loans

Frequently, project or sector investment loans contain funds for discrete legal technical assistance tasks, especially in situations where an insufficient legal and regulatory framework hinders the development of the sector. In *Honduras*, the *Fourth Agricultural Credit Project (Loan*

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<sup>5</sup> Admittedly, economic conditionality in adjustment operations, the purpose of which is frequently tighter budgetary measures, can sometimes have an unintended negative impact on the operation of a legal system. For example, in Cameroon, a structural adjustment loan resulted in a large decrease of the number of civil servants including judges. Moreover, in several African countries tight budgetary policies agreed upon with the Bank contributed to the interruption in the issuance of Official Gazettes.

No. 2991-HO) funded legal assistance in connection with the review and design of property rights, title recording and mortgages. In Kenya, the *Parastatal Reform and Privatization Project* (Credit No. 2440-KE) financed a study including a comprehensive review of the laws of Kenya affecting the development of the private sector and the restructuring of public enterprises. In India, the *Maharashtra Power II Project* (Loan No. 3498-IN) funded an institutional review of India's power sector. In Morocco, the *Land Development for Low-Income Families Project* (Loan No. 3618-MOR) provided finances for the review of the legal framework governing land acquisition and resettlement. In Russia, the *Highway Rehabilitation and Maintenance Project* (Loan No. 3706-RU) finances assistance in drafting transportation legislation and regulations.

### 3. Free-standing technical assistance and institution/capacity building loans

Over the years, the Bank has provided funding under free-standing technical assistance loans to support the institutional dimensions of structural and sectoral programs, and to facilitate the buildup and strengthening of institutions necessary for a successful implementation of market-oriented reforms and for economic development in general. Technical assistance loans frequently contain separate legal components that provide funds for assistance in different aspects of countries' legal reforms. Among the first of such projects was the 1988 *Special Project Preparation Facility* grant to Guinea which funded the preparation of a legal component in the *Second Economic Management Support Project* (Credit No. 1963-GUI). This project funded assistance in the dissemination and publication of legal information. In other instances, Angola, through the *Economic Management Capacity Building Project* (Credit No. 2274-ANG), received funding for a review and drafting of commercial, financial, administrative and procurement legislation; strengthening the capabilities of governmental legal services responsible for the introduction and implementation of new laws and regulations; and the establishment of new procedures for the dissemination of new legislation. In Armenia, the *Institution Building Project* (Loan No. 3585-ARM) included assistance in the review and drafting of economic legislation. The *Technical Assistance Project* (Loan No. 3648-ES) in El Salvador provided for the preparation of environmental legislation. In China, a free-standing legal technical assistance project, the *Economic Law Reform Project* (Credit No. 2654-CHA) encompasses sub-projects to assist drafting of key economic laws, sub-projects to develop new legal training opportunities, and institutional support to the legal agencies.

#### 4. Grant Funding

Apart from lending operations, the Bank has a limited supply of grant funds. In 1991, the Bank signed a *Technical Cooperation Agreement* (TCA) with the *Soviet Union* to provide \$30 million in grant assistance, including legal technical assistance, to the *Soviet Union* before it became a member. After the December 1991 break-up of the *Soviet Union*, the recipients of such technical assistance became *Russia*, *Kazakhstan*, the *Kyrgyz Republic*, and, to a lesser extent, *Belarus*. The TCA funded assistance in the drafting of banking legislation in *Russia*, *Kazakhstan* and the *Kyrgyz Republic*; petroleum and foreign investment legislation in *Russia* and *Kazakhstan*; and privatization regulations in *Russia*.

In addition, in 1992, the Bank established the *Institutional Development Fund* (IDF) which provides technical assistance grants to eligible members. Unlike the TCA, IDF grants are available on a geographically non-restricted basis. For example, *Argentina* is implementing an IDF grant (No. 28725) for sector work on the judiciary. *Egypt* is implementing an IDF grant (No. 28749) for the preparation of antitrust and anti-dumping legislation studies; *India* is implementing an IDF grant (No. 28773) for the legal work surrounding the introduction of value added tax; *Latvia* is implementing an IDF grant (No. 28727) for a review and analysis of legislation conducive to private sector development; and *Lebanon* is implementing an IDF grant (No. 28758) for a review of commercial, financial and investment laws and regulations and training of judges in these areas of law. A number of formerly command economy countries are implementing IDF grants to review and/or design their procurement laws.

#### 5. Legal technical assistance not related to projects

The Bank staff is also involved in a variety of legal technical assistance activities which are not directly related to specific projects. The Bank's Legal Department is frequently called upon to provide policy guidance and advice to the Bank's operational staff and the Bank's borrowers regarding legal reforms in different sectors in borrowing countries. The Legal Department's staff comments on draft legislation prepared by the governments and, more importantly, provides comparative information to countries on the developments in the legal frameworks of different countries. For example, the Bank recently assisted *Chile* in the development of a new legal and

regulatory framework for the natural gas sector. The Department provided extensive comments on a draft telecommunication law in *Ghana*. In *Thailand*, the Department provided legal advice on ways to promote private sector participation in the state enterprise sector. In *Bangladesh* and *Colombia*, the Department commented on new electricity laws, in *Lithuania* and *Poland* on new energy law, and in *Argentina* on antimonopoly legislation. In *Ukraine*, the Department provided legal input on the formulation and implementation of Ukraine's mass privatization program. Even if not directly project-related, the above activities assist countries in the development of well-functioning legal frameworks. Sometimes, such assistance results in future projects financed by the Bank. The Bank also organizes conferences, seminars and workshops either in its headquarters or in borrowing countries concentrating on particular areas of substantive law or aspects of legal reform.

In other instances, the Department conducted analytical and diagnostic studies of particular aspects of its borrowing members' legal systems. For example, in *Indonesia*, in collaboration with the country department in Operations, the Legal Department conducted a commercial law reform study focusing on companies and secured transactions laws, dispute settlement mechanisms and access to legal information. In *Mozambique*, the Bank did analytical sector work for capacity building which included legal aspects. In *Namibia*, the Bank did an analytical study focusing on internal organization of the legal reform tasks within the government. In addition to the above, the Bank carries out special legal technical assistance activities for its borrowing members. For example, in the *Occupied Territories*, the Department reviewed the basic documents for the operation of the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction. In *Viet Nam*, the Department has prepared and published assessments of the transforming legal system and advised the government and UNDP in formulation and implementation of a legal reform project.

## **6. Mobilization of external donor resources**

Apart from disbursing its own funds, the Bank acts as executing agency for projects financed by a variety of donors, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and bilateral donors. For example, UNDP funded a Bank-executed comprehensive legal technical assistance component as part of an overall *New Economic Mechanism Program Support Project (LAO/02/004/B/01/42)* in the *Lao People's Republic*.



Bilateral grants, for example from Japan, usually fund project preparation activities, which may include legal assistance, in eligible member countries. A number of countries have received Japanese grants to support their legal reform efforts. For example, Japanese grants for *Bolivia, Jamaica, Morocco, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam* funded legal technical assistance in connection with privatization, enterprise restructuring, and the development of private enterprise and banking sectors.

## **B. ISSUES AND DILEMMAS INVOLVED IN LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE<sup>6</sup>**

Every society needs to modify and reform its legal system from time to time. Typically, such adjustments and modifications merely involve changes in legislation, statutes and decrees which enable countries to reflect in generally binding norms the constantly evolving nature of their societies. The more changes in the political, social or economic spheres a country goes through, the more pressing is the need to reform the legal framework to reflect these. While this applies to almost every country in the world, it is especially valid in countries that went through or are undergoing systemic and structural transformation of their socio-political and economic systems, such as those in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and parts of Africa.

Before describing the various issues involved in providing and implementing legal technical assistance, the scope, content and objectives of legal reform should be considered. When a country undertakes a legal reform program, it usually starts with changes in legislation, in substantive and procedural laws and regulations, i.e., in the rules<sup>7</sup> that govern the society. The legal system, however, cannot function without processes that make these rules come to life through their enactment, implementation and enforcement; and without institutions that make these processes function. Therefore, legal reform cannot be confined only to the drafting and enactment of legislation; it is crucial for the success of legal reform efforts that, apart from legislative measures,

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<sup>6</sup> This paper focuses on issues that arise in the context of financing and provision of legal technical assistance to Bank borrowing countries. It is not intended as a discussion of the broader questions on the substance of legal reform in general.

<sup>7</sup> Rules are understood in this paper in a broad sense; they are not limited to legislation enacted by parliaments. They also comprise statutes, decrees, ordinances, regulations and the like issued by the executive branches or local administrations as well as enforcement mechanisms, including societal attitudes towards the rule of law.

they also comprise administrative and judicial reforms which ensure that the legislative changes a country introduces are implemented and enforced to serve their purposes.<sup>8</sup>

This paper recognizes that legal reform is an area separate and apart from economic and social reforms. Despite the existence of good laws on the books, the fact remains that the notion of the rule of law in a society is frequently not applied. The factors that explain such lack of effectiveness of law many times transcend the notion of inadequately developed processes or non-functioning institutions. Effectiveness of a legal system requires additional factors beyond improving the process for implementation and enforcement of rules and the technical capabilities of the institutions in charge of such processes. The scope of this paper, however, does not lend itself to a multidisciplinary analysis of all of the different elements that facilitate a proper functioning of legal systems.

The existence of a system "based on abstract rules which are actually applied and on functioning institutions which ensure the proper application of such rules"<sup>9</sup> is also important for economic growth and development and social progress, including the alleviation of poverty. "[I]n particular, the economic reform policies introduced by many of the Bank's members and supported through Bank operations cannot be implemented effectively if these reform measures are not translated into workable rules and applied by functioning institutions in a proper and [efficient] manner."<sup>10</sup> Ideally, legal reform should address all the three elements simultaneously.

The issues arising in the context of legal technical assistance described in this paper result from the Legal Department's reflections and experience acquired through its engagement in legal technical assistance activities in support of legal reforms in borrowing member countries. At this time, it may be premature to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness and success of the Bank's legal technical assistance activities in most of the described projects. In light of the long-term nature and complexity of the legal reform process, any evaluation will require further

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<sup>8</sup> For a more detailed discussion, see I.F.I. Shihata, Judicial Reform in Developing Countries and the Role of the World Bank in Festschrift für Ottorandt Glossner Zum 70 Geburtstag (1994) at 367, 368.

<sup>9</sup> I.F.I. Shihata, Issues of "Governance" of Borrowing Members. The Extent of their Relevance under the Bank's Articles of Agreement, Sec. M 91-131 (February 5, 1991), p. 43, published in Shihata, The World Bank in a Changing World (1991) [hereinafter "Governance Issues"].

<sup>10</sup> A. Rigo and H.J. Gruss, The Rule of Law, World Bank, Legal Department, Washington, D.C. (1991) at 35.

experience as well as the development of clear criteria by the Bank against which the success and effectiveness of legal technical assistance will be measured. Even now, however, it is possible to judge whether the legal technical assistance tasks have been accomplished and whether they have been done well. Such reflection enables the Bank to further identify issues that arise in the context of funding legal technical assistance which, in turn, helps to design and develop strategy for future legal technical assistance activities or projects.

The following are issues that frequently come up in connection with assistance rendered to legal reform activities in the Bank's borrowing members. When describing and analyzing legal technical assistance, it is important to bear in mind the different stages of development of legal systems among various countries. While some of the outlined issues are universally applicable to all development efforts, others are germane only to legal reform, and yet others are pertinent only to specific countries, regions or legal systems. When applicable, this paper will attempt to make the distinctions.

# **1. Choice of direction of legal reform**

(a) Before launching comprehensive legal reforms, each society has to make fundamental choices about the structure and direction of its legal system. These should be guided by the legal as well as social, religious, customary, geographic and historical traditions and characteristics of the country. As discussed previously, the legal reform needs of countries vary significantly, based on the different stages of development. They range from partial, mostly sectoral, reforms to comprehensive, broad-based legal reforms. In the first instance, setting objectives and designing specific legal technical assistance programs does not pose particular conceptual dilemmas. A quite different situation arises in the latter instance, in the case of countries that are contemplating a complete overhaul of their legal systems.

Outside advisers play a useful role in "informing" the decision-making process, but the choice of a particular model for the country's legal system should ultimately be made by the authorities of the country. The importance of choosing a particular model and following it consistently results from the fact that in many countries legal technical assistance is being provided from a variety of sources and frequently without proper coordination. This may lead to inconsistent pieces of legislation being drafted or inconsistent institutions being promoted.

Also, due to the significant differences in legal systems and traditions in the world, it is important for those providing legal assistance to understand the legal traditions of the countries receiving assistance and be familiar with their legal systems. For example, U.S. style securities laws, which rely on common law definitions of fraud and misrepresentation, will require adaptation in a civil code jurisdiction. An attempt by a United Kingdom lawyer to prepare banking legislation in a Central European country met with a negative reaction from the local legal community.

The goal of achieving an internally consistent and coherent legal system that is in accordance with the legal traditions of a particular country can lead to an admittedly controversial dilemma. It is difficult to transplant legal systems and impose ready-made solutions on countries. It might, however, be worth considering whether countries that need to build up their entire legal and regulatory frameworks would not be well advised to adopt suitable international conventions and model laws or follow closely examples that have proven functional in other societies. (This would apply to both "rules" and "institutions".) For example, after the erosion of the socialist legal system, some of the republics of the former *Soviet Union* are continuing to vacillate about which legal system to choose as a model, whether to adhere solely to the continental civil law tradition or whether to adopt some aspects of the Anglo-American common law system. In the past, there have been several examples of countries that adopted civil and commercial law systems operative in other countries. Turkey and Greece adopted the Swiss Code of Obligations and parts of the German Civil Code; and Japan and China adopted the same code from Germany.

**Lesson learned:** Each country needs to make a choice about the direction of its legal reform.

(b) On a related point, it has been the Bank's experience that countries undergoing legal reforms benefit from in-depth assessments or diagnostic analyses and/or studies of their legal systems (both legal and regulatory frameworks and institutional set-ups) prior to implementing legal technical assistance projects. This applies equally to sector specific, partial legal reforms and to comprehensive ones. For example, in *Indonesia*, the Bank prepared an in-depth analytic study of several areas of commercial law.<sup>11</sup> Similarly, in *Mozambique* and *Namibia*<sup>12</sup> the Bank conducted

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<sup>11</sup> The actual technical assistance was ultimately financed on a grant basis by a bilateral agency.

an assessment of the respective legal frameworks before supporting the countries' legal reform efforts. On the other hand, before engaging in the *Technical Assistance for Economic Reform Project (Loan No. 3384-BUL)* in *Bulgaria* and in the UNDP-funded and Bank-executed *New Economic Mechanism Program Support in the Lao People's Republic*, such diagnostic studies were not requested by the Government and were not made. It seems that in both cases a prior assessment might have delayed the projects but made them more effective. In *China*, for example, the *Economic Law Reform Project* grew out of years of Bank work on the legal framework for economic reform, and, in particular, enterprise reform.

**Lesson learned:**      **The assistance financed by the Bank should fit with the needs of the country as well as with the Bank's country assistance strategies. Countries usually benefit from prior diagnostic studies or sector analyses.**

## **2.      Prioritizing of legal reforms**

The reform process has to be timely and responsive to the needs of a particular country, and, therefore, the extent of reform efforts depends on the particular circumstances in each country. Governments need to establish law reform agendas and prioritize the areas where legal assistance is most needed. To illustrate, the launching of bankruptcy or securities laws has limited value for a country with no company law, as corporate forms have not yet been established and recognized. Conversely, banking laws and prudential regulations need to be a high priority as soon as a country removes the monopoly previously given to state banks.

Depending on the countries' level of development, the priorities and content of legal reforms differ. On the one hand, most Central European and Latin American, and many African countries have by and large established legal frameworks for a market economy. With respect to the "rules" aspect of legal reforms, in a majority of these countries, legal technical assistance is mostly needed in highly specialized areas of law, such as privatization, environmental, bankruptcy, antimonopoly, dumping and countervailing duties or securities laws. Equally important, however, these countries seek assistance from outside sources for the "processes" and "institutions" aspects of legal reforms to ensure that their legal systems function properly. Among the key institutional

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<sup>12</sup>      The Bank did not finance the appraised project because Namibia did not wish to borrow to finance technical assistance.

elements addressed by the Bank in these countries are those concerning the strengthening of the judiciary and the establishment of extrajudicial bodies and various regulatory agencies. Issues that most frequently need to be addressed in these sectors include: (i) removal of barriers in access to justice, such as inordinate delays in judicial proceedings, excessive costs associated with pursuing legal claims and the lack of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; (ii) improvement of court administration and case management; (iii) reducing corruption and raising ethical standards in the judiciary and legal profession at large; (iv) depoliticization of the judicial branch, especially with respect to the selection and promotion of judges; and (v) modernization of procedural codes. More general issues that often need to be addressed include raising general public awareness of the importance of the rule of law and improvement in legal education. In addition, borrowing countries often need to establish professional bar associations for licensing legal professionals, disciplinary reasons, and sponsoring and organizing continuing legal education. The above issues are being addressed in Bank assisted projects in Latin America, including *Argentina, Bolivia, Peru* and *Venezuela*.

On the other hand, some former socialist countries, especially in the former *Soviet Union*, and some countries in Africa and Asia, such as *Angola, Mozambique, China, the Lao People's Republic* and *Viet Nam*, have undertaken to overhaul virtually their entire legal systems. In these countries, legal reform is a comprehensive and broad-based effort which aims at responding to the full extent of the societal and economic transformations. Therefore, legal assistance to these countries often encompasses a range of areas including policy advice; assistance in the design and drafting of legislation; assistance with the establishment of processes and institutions introducing, implementing and enforcing new laws and regulations; designing systems for effective dissemination of legal information; and training. These countries already face or will face many of the same problems as those in the previous example, but frequently, they need to start with more rudimentary legal reform tasks, such as the drafting of basic pieces of legislation necessary for the functioning of a market system. This poses an interesting dilemma: Should these latter countries wait before addressing the more complex institutional issues until they have solved the "easier" ones or should they try to tackle all of them at once?

No matter which areas a country decides to tackle first, there is one issue that is worth mentioning at this point. For a proper functioning of any legal system it is essential to have efficient, broad-based and expeditious dissemination of legal information. Communication of laws

and regulations to the society at large is one of the fundamental pillars of the notion of the rule of law. The lack of such communication has been identified as a major reason for non-compliance with laws.<sup>13</sup> In some countries, especially in parts of Africa and the former Soviet Union, it is very cumbersome to gather legal information and even obtain copies of published laws and regulations. Apart from making it difficult for people to comply with laws and regulations they cannot obtain, the lack of access to relevant legislation can be a major hindrance to private foreign investment in the country, as well as a source of corruption by government officials who control access to unpublished laws.

Recognizing this as a problem, the Bank has supported several projects which finance assistance in making laws and regulations accessible by the launching or re-launching<sup>14</sup> of official gazettes. For example, in *Burkina Faso*, the *Public Institutional Development Project* (Credit No. 2378-BUR) supported, *inter alia*, the rehabilitation of the publication of the Official Gazette and Supreme Court decisions and the establishment of a legal database. In *Mauritania*, the *Development Management Project* (Credit No. 1865-MAU) assisted in the publication of the Mauritanian Official Gazette which had not been published at that time for over two years. Assistance in the publication of official gazettes is contemplated as part of the core legal technical assistance components in *Kazakhstan*, *Turkmenistan* and *Uzbekistan*.

**Lesson learned:** It is important for the success of legal reforms that each country prioritize its reform needs to reflect the particular circumstances of that country.

### 3. Limitations on the Bank's role

In financing legal technical assistance at the request of its borrowing member countries, the Bank faces its own set of limitations. Some stem from the economic nature of its developmental mandate as expressed in its Articles of Agreement; others result from the parameters and nature of the Bank's lending instruments.

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<sup>13</sup> R. Seidman, *The State, Law and Development*, St. Martin Press (1978) at 128.

<sup>14</sup> Several African countries interrupted the publication of official gazettes due to budgetary constraints.

(a) The Bank's Articles of Agreement mandate the Bank and its staff to pay attention only to economic considerations in their decisions, and prohibit the Bank from interfering in the political affairs of any member and from being influenced by the "political character" of its member countries.<sup>15</sup> While the Bank has adhered to this principle of not allowing political factors to influence its activity in a specific country, it has recognized that some political decisions or events may have a decisive impact on the economic development of its members. The Vice President and General Counsel of the Bank, in his 1990 paper on *Governance Issues*, stated that political considerations are irrelevant to Bank's work, unless it is established that they have direct and obvious economic effects relevant to the Bank's work.<sup>16</sup> The General Counsel further stated that "[he] had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the Bank may favorably respond to a country's request for assistance in the field of legal reform,... if it finds it relevant to the country's economic development and to the success of its lending strategy for the country."<sup>17</sup> But he further pointed out that "[l]egal reform requires profound knowledge of the economic and social situation in the country involved and can only be useful if it is done by the country itself in response to its own felt needs."<sup>18</sup>

While the parameters of the Bank's involvement, as interpreted by the General Counsel, are expressed in fairly broad terms, the Bank faces limits in what it can do under the framework of legal technical assistance. Despite the fact that it is at times difficult to clearly define the border line between areas that have "direct and obvious" economic results and those lacking such linkage, the Bank has been reluctant to provide technical assistance in areas such as constitutional or criminal law. Revisions of criminal codes, training of police or judges involved solely in criminal matters, or management of penitentiary institutions may have some relevance to the countries' economic development, but they have traditionally stayed outside the Bank's intervention due to the limitations set out in the Articles. For example, on the basis of confining its lending to the fields falling within its mandate, the Bank declined a request from *Argentina* for the funding of assistance for the sole purpose of the criminal justice system.

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<sup>15</sup> Articles of Agreement, Art. IV, Sec. 10.

<sup>16</sup> For a detailed discussion of this subject see Shihata, *Governance Issues*.

<sup>17</sup> Id. at 89.

<sup>18</sup> Id. at 89.



**Lesson learned:** In designing legal technical assistance projects it is important to bear in mind that the Bank may not be involved in financing legal reform activities that do not have a direct and obvious link to economic development.

(b) A few years ago the Bank faced a dilemma – whether and to what extent it should engage in legal reform activities involving the judiciary. Private sector development in general cannot succeed without a stable business and economic environment within a system that is based on predictability and stability. Only in a stable and predictable environment can resources be efficiently allocated, business risks rationally assessed and the transactional costs kept at low levels.<sup>19</sup> This set of considerations links the concept of economic development with the notion, at a first glance unrelated, of the rule of law. Abstracted from the voluminous definitions and interpretations of the concept of rule of law<sup>20</sup> come the objectives of stability, predictability and elimination of governmental arbitrariness, which are preconditions to economic development. This, in turn, makes the rule of law a legitimate concern for the Bank as a developmental institution. The reforms supported by the Bank "cannot be effective in the absence of a system which translates them into workable rules and makes sure they are complied with."<sup>21</sup>

An essential element of the rule of law concept is the existence of an independent dispute resolution body that resolves conflicts in the application of the rules or addresses instances of non-compliance with the rules. This element has a direct relevance to the proper functioning of the economy and the conduct of economic activities: Inability to enforce private contracts or high costs and unreasonable delays in such enforcement hinder the efficiency of economic discourse and thus have a negative impact on the economic development of a country. In that sense, reform of the judiciary and the establishment and strengthening of arbitral or other dispute settlement mechanisms which help achieve efficient and expedient enforcement of agreements between private parties, resolution of disputes and enforcement of laws and regulations is intrinsically tied to economic progress. The Bank has recognized this linkage and has been providing assistance to several comprehensive judicial and dispute resolution reforms in its borrowing members.

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<sup>19</sup> Rigo and Gruss, The Rule of Law at 2.

<sup>20</sup> For a more detailed description see id.

<sup>21</sup> Shihata, Governance Issues at 42-43.

In some countries, for example *Bolivia* and *Cape Verde*, the Bank is assisting in improving the administration of justice through funding of self-standing projects for judicial reform. The first operation where the Bank made a loan exclusively for the purpose of judicial reform was the *Judiciary Infrastructure Project (Loan No. 3514-VE)* in *Venezuela*. The Bank's assistance addressed four broad areas: institutional strengthening of the constitutional body in charge of the administration of the judiciary; modernization of the system of courtroom administration; training programs for judges; and construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of court buildings.<sup>22</sup> In *Ghana* and *Guinea*, the Bank funds programs that assist in the improvement of the efficiency of the countries' court systems. In *Bangladesh*, IDA, through the *Financial Sector Adjustment Credit (Credit No. 2152-BD)*, provided assistance in the design of measures enhancing the independence of the judiciary, the establishment of courts, appointment of judges and disposal of cases. The Bank also provides assistance to the judicial sectors as part of its institution building projects in Eastern European countries and the republics of the former *Soviet Union*.

In addition to supporting the judiciary, the Bank has been involved in assisting the development of extrajudicial means of dispute settlement in many countries, especially for contracts with foreign investors. In *Senegal*, the proposed *Private Sector Development Project* will include assistance for the preparation of arbitration rules and the establishment of a center in support of arbitration. The introduction and support for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms is also part of legal technical assistance programs in Eastern Europe and the republics of the former Soviet Union, including *Albania*, *Armenia*, *Belarus*, *Kazakhstan*, and *Uzbekistan*.

**Lesson learned:** The Bank's support for a stable and predictable business environment free of governmental arbitrariness may well include assistance to the judiciary in its borrowing member countries.

(c) As outlined above, the Bank employs a variety of lending instruments for legal technical assistance. Due to the long-term nature of many legal reform efforts, not all of the Bank's lending instruments fit all legal reform requirements of borrowing countries. As discussed

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<sup>22</sup> This project supports institutional strengthening of the judiciary in a comprehensive manner, including its criminal branch in matters of court administration and case management. The General Counsel advised that it is within the Bank's mandate to provide judicial assistance upon the request of the borrowing country and distinguished this case from the earlier-mentioned request by Argentina on grounds that the Venezuela project was not concerned solely with issues of criminal procedure, but rather with the functioning of the whole judiciary in an integrated manner.

above, as part of the conditions for Board presentation, effectiveness or tranche release, many structural and sectoral adjustment projects contain a submission to parliament or passage of various pieces of economic legislation that enable the borrower to carry out the policies agreed upon with the Bank. The short-term nature of the adjustment programs, while obviously helpful in getting things done quickly, is not well-suited for comprehensive legal reforms or for those involving the building up and strengthening of institutional capacity beyond the mere passage of legislation.

If a country is in need of assistance in a specific area of law, for example, it lacks appropriate petroleum or securities legislation, legal components forming parts of investment funding are suitable ways to bring about the desired changes. If, on the other hand, the entire system of law, including legislation, processes and institutions, as outlined above, needs to be changed, a better option may be a free standing technical assistance or an institution building loan. A good example is a problem such as over-indebtedness of companies which cannot be solved merely by an enactment of a bankruptcy code. A newly enacted code, which has to be consistent with the existing legal framework of the country, would need to be applied by courts and judges who, in many of the Bank's borrowing members, have not been trained in this specialized area of law. Hence, the importance of legal training as part of legal reform projects.

In any event, the creation of a modern and efficient legal framework, together with the strengthening of transparent and participatory law-making processes and the establishment of functioning institutions, is a complex undertaking. To be effective, legal reform cannot be limited to isolated interventions, such as assistance in the preparation of a particular piece of legislation. From the Bank's point of view, the long-term nature of legal reform processes requires a sequence of operations in the context of an overall country assistance strategy of the Bank and, more importantly, that of the legal reform of the borrowing member. Such approach would enable the Bank to take a long-term view and assist countries in prioritizing legal reform activities.

**Lesson learned:** Legal reforms are complex and long-term efforts. Therefore, the most suitable lending instruments for legal technical assistance, other than urgently needed legislation, are usually those that disburse over a longer period of time or, alternatively, a series of lending operations.

(d) Most of the funds the Bank can provide for legal technical assistance come from loans that must be repaid. Frequently, members are not prepared to borrow for technical assistance, including assistance in the area of legal reform. This is particularly true for Bank rather than IDA borrowers. Usually, the main counterparts for the Bank in the governments of its borrowing members are ministries of finance which are more preoccupied with economic issues of immediate relevance. Lawyers in the government usually recognize the need for legal reform and technical assistance to support it, but often they are unable to convince the decision-makers to allocate funds or to borrow for such purposes.

In some instances, like in the case of the *Baltics*, *former Czechoslovakia*, *Hungary*, *Namibia*, *Poland*, and *Viet Nam*, these countries have been receiving technical assistance from a multitude of sources, frequently free of charge. Thus, Bank assistance has been advisory and not financial. In other cases, when free assistance does not materialize, countries may approach the Bank with a request to provide funds for legal technical assistance.

**Lesson learned:** Countries are often reluctant to borrow for legal technical assistance. This is particularly true for borrowing from the IBRD (rather than IDA).

#### 4. "Ownership" of the legal reform process

One of the principal prerequisites for the success of legal technical assistance is government commitment to the legal reform process and its ownership by the partner government. Legal reform goes to the core of the social fabric of a society. Legal reform cannot, and at any rate should not, be imposed on a country. Unless a country is committed to reforming its legal regime,<sup>23</sup> and either requests assistance for its reform process or agrees with assistance providers, legal technical assistance may be a waste of resources. This statement would be disputed by few, but how can a provider of legal technical assistance be assured about a country's commitment to legal reforms? In *Ghana*, for example, the Bank required the Government to clearly demonstrate its commitment to legal reform by establishing a Private Sector Advisory Group which would set the agenda for law reform. When the Government, after some hesitation, allowed this group to be formed, the Bank

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<sup>23</sup> This is particularly true for countries that contemplate a comprehensive and in-depth overhaul of their legal systems.

took this step as an indication of the Government's intention to reform the legal and regulatory framework governing private sector activities. It also enabled those who are affected by such reform activities, i.e., the private sector, to participate in the process. In *Argentina*, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, private attorneys and academics established a steering committee which guided local and foreign legal consultants carrying out legal diagnostic studies under an IDF grant. The steering committee ensured that the recommendations which emerged from the diagnostic work reflected a broad consensus of the local legal community.

**Lesson learned:** In order for legal technical assistance to bring about the desired results, the recipient governments need to demonstrate a clear commitment to legal reform and take full ownership of the legal reform process.

## **5. Coordination of legal technical assistance**

(a) To ensure that the borrowing country will design a successful legal reform program, the Bank needs to know who are its counterparts within the partner government. The Bank usually interacts with the executive branches in its borrowing member countries. Legal reforms, however, cross all parts of governments and for legal technical assistance to be effective, the Bank must cooperate with other governmental branches as well. If legal technical assistance is given to the executive to help in the preparation of new legislation, such new drafts may not be well appreciated by the legislature, and the new laws may not be enacted or may be revised in a manner inconsistent with the original intent. Further, if there are no functioning courts to apply and enforce the law, or if there are no trained staff to administer regulatory bodies, the assistance provided for the preparation of laws or regulations could be wasted. The issue of finding a proper counterpart is particularly important in countries that require broad-based and comprehensive assistance in their legal reforms. Many times, these are countries not accustomed to receiving foreign assistance. Many Eastern European countries and the republics of the former Soviet Union, and parts of Africa often do not have institutional structures set up to receive legal technical assistance. This can lead to unnecessary waste of resources. A similar problem was experienced in the *Lao People's Republic* where the UNDP funded and the Bank executed a project that financed legislative drafting advice. That advice was provided, at some points, without extensive contacts with the local legal community or between the drafters of legislation and the legislators. All of this contributed to the decreased effectiveness of assistance.

In several countries undergoing large and rapid changes in the legal framework, governments established separate agencies, legal reform units (LRUs), within the executive branches and charged them with overall coordination of the legal reform processes. The LRUs that "own" the legal reform process are one of the recipients of legal assistance, but mainly act as a coordination point. The providers of assistance usually seek LRUs' advice and help in reaching other agencies and bodies that are in need of legal assistance, including government officials, parliamentary staffs, judges or other members of the legal profession. Such LRUs have been established, for example, in *Bulgaria*, many republics of the former *Soviet Union*, and *Pakistan*. In *China* and *Viet Nam*, on the other hand, no central unit has been formed solely for the purpose of legal reforms. There are groups focused on the economic reform program as a whole (such as the State Commission for the Restructuring of the Economic System in China and the Central Institute for Economic Management in Viet Nam). The legislative agenda is set up by the legislature and prepared through the executive branch's normal coordination procedures.

The LRUs can play an important coordinating role within the governments in ensuring that legal reforms are guided by a coherent strategy and that the bodies/agencies in charge of economic reform are in frequent dialogue and cooperation with the agencies managing reforms in the legal area. The issue of coordination among the relevant players is again most important in countries undergoing comprehensive legal reforms. Often, legal reforms directly tied to the economic sphere are initiated and carried out by non-lawyers in various sectoral governmental agencies and ministries. For example, in *Turkmenistan*, virtually all economic and business legislation has been designed and drafted by officials, mostly economists, in the Ministry of Finance and Economy which does not employ legal staff. Sector ministries or agencies often obtain services of legal consultants on an ad-hoc basis and commission the drafting of laws without, in some cases, realizing that the same law is being drafted/revised by another government entity. For example, in *Russia*, several versions of petroleum law were prepared simultaneously, at a great cost, by various ministries and the Supreme Soviet. In some countries where local legislative reform is also a part of the economic reform, such as *China*, the need for central-local coordination should also be considered.

**Lesson learned:** It is crucial for the success of legal technical assistance to have proper counterparts in the government implementing such assistance. Some countries may benefit from the establishment of legal reform units within the government that coordinate between economic and legal reforms in order to ensure continuity and avoid duplication of legal reform activities.

(b) Because the Bank's borrowing members receive legal technical assistance from many external sources, it is important for the recipient countries as well as the donors to coordinate the inflow of assistance. The Bank, with its world-wide focus and experience, could play a key role in organizing and coordinating legal technical assistance in its borrowing member countries. Compared with many governmental or non-governmental, bilateral or multilateral institutions, the Bank's comparative knowledge, experience and skills enable its staff to effectively mobilize resources to meet its members' needs and coordinate their utilization. Also, the Bank is considered a relatively neutral player which does not push for the acceptance of any particular legal system when funding legal technical assistance. Moreover, few donors are as advanced as the Bank in recognizing and being organized to support legal reforms in an interdisciplinary manner — coordinating legal with economic reforms. Legal reforms in developing countries are often supported in a piecemeal approach consisting of isolated interventions in a particular area of law. The result is a lack of focus by donors and a lack of strategic thinking in financing and providing legal technical assistance. The area where the Bank's interventions have been particularly valued by its borrowers has been in bringing an integrated, comparative and unbiased approach to the legal reform process. This allows legal reform to proceed in harmony with economic reform, rather than to lag behind or go off on tangents which may not be germane to the critical needs of the countries' economies as a whole. Many donors recognize the advantage the Bank has in providing legal technical assistance and either appoint it as executing agency for their programs or join forces with the Bank in a variety of cofinancing arrangements.

The Bank has not only coordinated its legal technical assistance projects with other entities. In many countries, Bank supported legal technical assistance programs have been cofinanced with other institutions. For example, in *Angola*, the *Power Sector Rehabilitation Project (Credit No. 2385-ANG)* which financed assistance for the revision and drafting of a legal and regulatory framework for the electricity sector, was cofinanced by the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank. In *Cape Verde*, the European Community, France, Switzerland and

the UNDP cofinanced the *Public Sector Reform and Capacity Building Project (Credit No. 2566-CV)* which includes funds for judicial reform. In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the Bank cooperates with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) on several projects, including the *Privatization Implementation Assistance Project (Loan No. 3546-RU)* and the *Privatization and Enterprise Reform Technical Cooperation Project* (under the previously mentioned TCA) in *Russia*. In *Sri Lanka*, the Asian Development Bank cofinances the *Third Industrial Development Project (Credit No. 1948-CE)* which funds the improvements in the debt recovery and telecommunications legislation.

Apart from the above, the Bank also informally cooperates with bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, such as the German Gesellschaft Fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and non-governmental organizations like the Central and East European Law Institute of the American Bar Association (CEELI). For example, in *Albania*, the Bank and GTZ cooperate in funding a resident legal advisor who assists a legal reform group within the Ministry of Finance in drafting legislation for privatization and financial sector restructuring. The Bank and GTZ have also collaborated in the *Central African Republic, Georgia and Namibia*. In Latin America, the IDB and USAID provide assistance to the reform of the judiciary. As these institutions sometimes have a different mandate and approach than the Bank and, the need for coordination among them is even more important in order to improve efficiency of legal technical assistance. It is important to note, however, that the Bank, as noted in Section 3(d) above, has limited options for financing legal assistance and thus it can only coordinate legal assistance projects it fully or partially funds.

**Lesson learned:** Because of its global scope and interdisciplinary expertise, the Bank is well positioned to act as a coordinator of external legal technical assistance in its borrowing member countries.

## **6. Broad participation in legal technical assistance**

One of the ways to increase the effectiveness of legal technical assistance is to foster direct participation of key local players in its design and implementation. When designing strategy for assistance, it is important to receive as much input and advice as possible not only from the partner governments but also from local bar associations, legal research institutes, law school faculties, judiciary, chambers of commerce, parliaments, individual lawyers and the public. For example, in



*Mozambique*, during the execution of the *Capacity Building and Strengthening of Legal Institutions Project (Credit No. 2437-MOZ)*, Mozambican judges and lawyers prepared their own "needs list" and the project was built and implemented on the basis of domestically identified priorities. Foreign consultants provided only guidance and assistance to the local team.

While the contribution of the local legal community in the legal reform process is essential, legal technical assistance should also aim, where possible, at achieving broad participation not only from the government but also from other groups and individuals in the concerned community, such as economists, business people, social scientists or educators. To have an impact on the society at large, legal reform cannot be achieved exclusively by the legal profession; it should involve a broader audience. For example, in *Argentina*, a sector work on the judiciary involves sociologists and education specialists. In *Venezuela*, during the preparation of the *Judiciary Infrastructure Project*, the results of surveys of prominent business people were taken into account in the definition of the priority areas of reform. Such input assists the adjustment of legal assistance to local needs and peculiarities and it helps the assistance to be accepted and have a lasting impact on the society. Also, assistance from a broad range of people in the legal community is in keeping with the Bank's emphasis on participatory development.

On a related point, many countries in Africa, and most in Latin America, have well established local bars with lawyers trained in and with a broad experience in legal frameworks supportive of a market economy. The Bank has occasionally hired local lawyers as consultants for legal technical assistance tasks, for example in studies involving the judiciary in *Peru*. This approach, however, can be followed in but a few of the former socialist countries in Europe, Asia or Africa. There, lawyers were trained in law based on Marxist principles that run directly contrary to the principles underlying market economies. Therefore, for the foreseeable future, legal technical assistance teams may have to rely on foreign consultants or local lawyers trained in foreign legal systems for advice on new market-based legal concepts, while coordinating these concepts with local lawyers' knowledge of local legal traditions and institutions.

**Lesson learned:** Broad participation of members of local legal communities assists in the quality, acceptance, implementation and long-term sustainability of legal reforms.

## **7. Provision of Legal Services**

As the Bank has become more involved in financing legal services under legal reform projects, several issues have emerged. Locating qualified legal advisers to assist on reform programs has proven to be a challenge. Lawyers in private practice do not always have a policy perspective which may be needed to prepare comprehensive law reforms. Similarly, academics may not be as connected to practical issues involved in implementation of reform programs.

The great majority of potential bidders for legal services coming from outside the country in question have so far been law firms based in the United States or the United Kingdom, or branches of these offices. While these are highly qualified firms, often with world-wide expertise, concentration of the service has made it difficult to meet diversity objectives under the Bank's procurement guidelines. This has resulted in some cases in a bias in several countries towards legal advice based on United States or United Kingdom models, which are not always suitable for civil law jurisdictions representing the bulk of Bank borrowers carrying out law reform programs. Law firms or legal advisers from developing countries who are interested in working outside their home countries on law reform programs are very few.

Particularly in the case of comprehensive law reform programs, the issue of conflict of interest has come up. Law firms advising the government on broad legal reforms have unique opportunities to be involved in the design, drafting and implementation of laws. This knowledge is highly marketable to private investors and others involved with the legal system. The Bank has generally imposed restrictions on law firms prohibiting them from taking clients in the same country where the firm is executing Bank-financed legal assistance.

Legal services are very expensive as they are normally based on the rates of international law firms. The Bank has encouraged governments to negotiate more favorable rates based on longer commitments and less senior but qualified lawyers. The Bank has also encouraged joint participation by law firms and universities or public institutes to keep costs down and provide a mix of academic and practical experience.

**Lesson learned:** For quality legal technical assistance at affordable rates, it is important to diversify the selection of advisers to include local lawyers as well as consultants from different legal systems. The selection of consultants should, however, be consistent with the chosen direction of the country's legal reforms.

## **8. Long-term sustainability of legal reforms**

As noted earlier, in order for legal reform to be successful and to have long-term effects, it must take root in the local legal community as well as the population at large. Therefore, training and education programs for government officials, judges, local lawyers and administrators, as well as for members of the legal profession, are an indispensable part of legal assistance. The training aspect of legal technical assistance is particularly significant in countries that lack a well-developed indigenous legal profession versed in economic and commercial law. This is the situation in the former socialist countries in Europe, Asia and Africa where lawyers were trained in the socialist legal system. The Bank has over time supported numerous training activities as part of projects it financed. For example, in *Mozambique*, the *Economic and Financial Management Technical Assistance Project (Credit No. 2066-MOZ)* supported training activities, including seminars, workshops, twinning arrangements for government officials with their counterparts in different countries, and the preparation of legal educational materials. The Bank also financed the participation of local lawyers in training seminars abroad. The *Economic Management Project (Credit No. 2503-IVC)* of *Cote D'Ivoire* contains a component to train local lawyers in specialized areas of economic, commercial and financial law. In *Albania*, *Bulgaria* and the republics of the former *Soviet Union*, the Bank contemplates extensive training activities as part of the legal components of technical assistance and institution building loans.

In countries with legal systems more responsive to the needs of a market economy, training programs are significant for a different purpose: they assist in the proper implementation of legal technical assistance in specialized areas. The Bank is supporting training efforts in some countries in Latin America. For example, the *Venezuela Judiciary Infrastructure Project* includes several training activities such as: (a) training of the staff of the Judicial Council in areas of administration such as financial management, human resource planning, court record keeping, and court management and supervision; and (b) the design and implementation, through the Judicial School,

of a comprehensive training program for judges and other judiciary personnel in management and selective substantive and procedural legal subjects.

In the countries that lack legal information in general, an important component of training activities is to make legal information and educational materials available and accessible to the legal profession and public at large. Many countries, especially in Eastern Europe and Africa, lack sufficient international and comparative legal expertise. This is an area where legal technical assistance can be particularly successful in designing processes for the dissemination of legal information and in establishing legal information centers, including law libraries and legal databases. Such centers containing legal materials should be accessible to as many people in each country as possible.

**Lesson learned:** In order for legal technical assistance to have a lasting impact on a country, it is imperative to include training activities which need to be adjusted to local conditions.

## **C. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS**

### **1. Recommendations for Bank member countries implementing legal reforms**

(i) For legal technical assistance to bring about the desired results, governments need to demonstrate a clear commitment to legal reform and take full ownership of the legal reform process.

(ii) Countries should make a choice about the direction of their legal reforms and should prioritize their reform needs to reflect the particular circumstances of those countries.

(iii) In order to avoid duplication of efforts and waste of resources, legal reform processes need to be coordinated. Some countries, especially those undergoing comprehensive change in economic or legal systems, may consider the establishment of legal reform units that are in charge of all legal reform activities in the economic area.

(iv) In order for legal reforms to be more responsive to their needs, countries should strive to achieve broad participation of members of local legal professions in their legal reforms.

(v) To make legal reforms more sustainable, governments should integrate training activities in their legal reforms.

## **2. Recommendations for the Bank as a provider of legal technical assistance**

(i) The Bank should ensure a direct and obvious link between proposed reforms and economic development and prioritize the areas of legal reform which are significant from the viewpoint of accelerating economic growth.

(ii) The Bank should respond to countries' requests for legal technical assistance in a more systematic manner which may best be based on an assessment or a diagnostic study of the legal or judicial system, as the case may be.

(iii) The Bank should ensure that its legal assistance projects are in accordance with its policy of non-interference in the politics of its member countries.

(iv) The Bank should be more active in mobilizing and coordinating legal technical resources, especially with bilateral and multilateral donor agencies.

(v) Training activities should be integrated in all of the legal technical assistance activities.

## **3. Conclusion**

Over the last several years the Bank has become increasingly involved in assisting legal reform efforts in its member countries. In light of the complexity and extent of the Bank's involvement, this report points out issues that frequently come up and summarizes lessons learned. The experience that has been gained by the Legal Department through the technical assistance efforts in the legal area are many times applicable to technical assistance in general. Such lessons include the necessity of government commitment, ownership and coordination. In light of the close

linkage between economic and legal reforms, it is important that any assistance to the borrowing countries' legal reforms should be part of the Bank's country assistance strategies that identify reform priorities in a range of areas. Once the Bank has acquired additional lessons and experiences from assisting in legal reform efforts of its member countries, it will be useful to revisit the issues addressed in this report and evaluate the effectiveness and benefits of legal technical assistance.

**THE WORLD BANK AND  
LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:**

**Initial Lessons**

This table is a compilation of information received from each Division of the Legal Department on legal technical assistance activities. While it is meant to be a comprehensive overview, it may not include all the projects which could be characterized as legal technical assistance, such as various sector analytical studies and conditionality related to legal issues under adjustment loans. Unless specified otherwise, the amounts indicated represent the total amount of the loan/credit/grant for the respective projects.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Albania	Technical Assistance for Economic Reform Project (Cr No. 2492 ALB), June 7, 1993	Project will finance assistance to the legal reform group within the Ministry of Finance in drafting legislation for privatization and financial sectors.	IDA \$100,000 (This amount is allocated only for the legal technical assistance component of the project, and if utilized by Albania, this amount would supplement grant funds provided by German Gesellschaft Für Technische Zusammenarbeit ("GTZ") to fund a resident legal advisor.)
	Technical Assistance to the Mining Sector Japanese Grant Agreement, October 1, 1992	The grant agreement will finance legal technical assistance in mining and petroleum sectors through legal experts in drafting legislation in these sectors and in legal training.	Japanese Grant ¥103.9 m.
	IDF Grant No. 28778, December 3, 1993	Assistance to the government in drafting a legal framework for the protection of cultural property.	IDF \$173,000
	IDF Grant No. 28790 (proposed)	Preparation of draft Procurement Legislation for Albania.	IDF \$80,000
	Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (Cr No. 2652 ALB), September 9, 1994	Legal technical assistance in the preparation of the draft law in the construction, administration, maintenance and operation of the irrigation and drainage works. Preliminary comments on the draft water law.	SDR 7.1 m
	Agriculture Sector Adjustment Project (Cr No. 2524 ALB), July 7, 1993	Legal technical assistance in preparation of land lease legislation, in improving legal and regulatory framework regarding land management and in developing legal and regulatory framework for environmental protection and standards.	IDA \$20 m. (including \$600,000 for the legal technical assistance component)



COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Algeria	Hazardous Waste Management Project (Loan, proposed)	Provision of legal technical assistance to modernize the regulatory framework governing industrial pollution and hazardous waste and the environmental management institutional framework.	IBRD \$90 m.
	El Kala National Park and Wetland Management Complex Project (proposed) GEF Grant	Review of the legal framework governing natural resources.	GEF SDR 6.7 m.
	Rehabilitation Loan (proposed)	Advising on the design of a privatization law and a competition law.	IBRD
Angola	Economic Management Capacity Building Project (Cr No. 2274 ANG), July 26, 1991	(a) development of a legal and regulatory framework, including the revision, streamlining and drafting of economic, commercial, financial, administrative and procurement legislation; (b) strengthening of the capabilities of government legal services responsible for the revision, updating, drafting and implementation of the new legal and regulatory framework; and (c) development of appropriate procedures and mechanisms to disseminate the new legal and regulatory framework.	IL \$23 m.
	Power Sector Rehabilitation Project (Cr No. 2385 ANG), July 20, 1992	Assistance for revision and drafting of the legal framework for the electricity sector.	IDA \$33.5 m.  Cofinancing = AfDB = \$18.6 m. EIB = \$9 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Angola (Cont.)	Financial Institutions Modernization Project (Cr No. 2421 ANG), September 15, 1992	Improvement of financial legal and regulatory framework, including the following activities: (a) application of banking legislation through design, publication and distribution of a banking operational manual; (b) compilation, harmonization, publication and dissemination of the banking legal and regulatory framework; (c) strengthening of legal and technical capabilities of banking institutions' staff; (d) strengthening of the National Directorate of Registries and Notarial Services; and (e) review and development of modern banking regulations.	IDA \$21 m.
Argentina	Second Tax Administration (Loan No. 3460 AR), September 19, 1992	Legal technical assistance for the review and codification of existing tax laws and regulations in order to produce simplified and coherent legislative publications and develop a tax legislation database.	IBRD \$20 m.
	Second Public Enterprise Reform Adjustment Loan Japanese Grant Agreement, June 21, 1993	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the preparation of different components of the privatization program of Argentina's public enterprises; and (b) the preparation of all agreements, charts and regulations required for the functioning of the backstop facility to be financed by a proposed \$500,000,000 loan for the Capital Market Development Project.	Japanese Grant ¥168.8 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Argentina (Cont.)	<p>Judicial Sector Review IDF Grant No. 28725, December 14, 1992</p> <p>Preparation of the Judicial and Legal Reform Project, Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)</p>	<p>Upstream diagnostic review of the judicial sector in Argentina focusing on the federal courts and national courts in the city of Buenos Aires. The diagnosis is a comprehensive one including issues related to the operation of the courts, training of court personnel, the procedural codes and other internal judiciary norms governing procedures, alternative dispute resolution methods and legal education of lawyers, judges and the public. The study is planned in four stages and is expected to last about 20 months.</p> <p>The Grant will finance consultants' services to assist in (i) defining the new organization, functions, incentives and training plan of the judicial personnel and in preparing a schedule of activities to implement this new organization; and (ii) defining new administrative procedures for case filing, case management, distribution of cases and archives, and developing systems on a pilot basis to automate these procedures and test them in two pilot sites.</p>	<p>IDF \$426,000</p> <p>Japanese Grant ¥60,460,000</p>
	<p>Industrial Modernization Project Japanese Grant Agreement, September 27, 1990</p>	<p>Legal assistance in connection with the preparation of all agreements, charts and regulations required for the functioning of the backstop facility to be financed by a proposed US\$500,000,000 loan for the Capital Market Development Project.</p>	<p>Japanese Grant ¥243 m.</p>
	<p>Public Sector Reform Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 3362 AR), August 13, 1991</p>	<p>Review of existing legislation to support the rationalization of norms and regulations governing economic activities and design of a program to strengthen financial management, budgetary process and control of the public sector including preparation of norms, procedures, guidelines and manuals required as a result of the enactment of legislation of public financial management and performance control.</p>	<p>IBRD \$23.1 m.</p>

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Argentina (Cont.)	Social Sector Management Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 2984 AR), February 15, 1989	Legal technical assistance in connection with the improvement of legal information systems.	IBRD \$28 m.
	Social Sector Management Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 2984 AR) Japanese Grant Agreement, December 19, 1991	Legal technical assistance in connection with the establishment of a computer-based control system for judicial cases in which the Federal government is a party.	Japanese Grant ¥500 m.
	Public Enterprise Reform Execution Project (Loan No. 3292 AR), April 8, 1991	Legal technical assistance in connection with the design of a new legal and regulatory framework for the national railway system.	IBRD \$23 m.
	Sector assessment (September 1994)	Review of the legal and institutional aspects of pollution control	
Armenia	Institution Building Project (Loan No. 3585 AM), April 7, 1993	<p>Legal Technical Assistance component of the project will finance assistance to the Department of Economic Reforms in drafting and reviewing economic laws and in establishing legal institutions through a resident legal advisor and short-term legal experts. Legal training and equipment will also be provided under the Legal Technical Assistance.</p> <p>Financial Reform component of the project will finance assistance to the Ministry of Finance in formulating a regulatory and institutional framework for the Banking sector.</p> <p>Assistance to Custom Administration authorities in drafting custom laws and regulations.</p>	IBRD \$931,000 (for the legal component of the project)
	IDF Grant No. 28809, May 16, 1994	Preparation of draft procurement legislation.	IDF \$95,000

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Asia	Regional Symposium on Collateral Security and Debt Recovery laws (June 1993)	Comparative analysis of debt recovery laws.	Asian Development Bank Grant
Azerbaijan	Institution Building Loan (proposed)	Legal Technical Assistance component of the project will finance assistance to the Legislative and Law Expertise Department of the Office of the President in drafting and reviewing economic and commercial laws and in establishing legal institutions through a resident legal advisor and short-term consultants. Legal training and equipment will also be provided under this component of the project.	IBRD \$25 m. (Legal technical assistance component estimated at \$900,000.)
	Petroleum Technical Assistance Project (Loan, proposed)	(1) Legal technical assistance for the development of a legislative and fiscal framework for petroleum exploration and production. (2) Study analyzing legal issues in the determination of the boundaries of riparian States on the Caspian Sea.	IBRD \$550,000 (for the legal component of the project)
Bangladesh	Financial Sector Adjustment Credit (Cr No. 2152 BD), June 18, 1990	With assistance of the Bank and IMF, a Financial Loan Courts Act was enacted in 1990 which established special commercial courts in the major economic centers of Bangladesh, whereby financial institutions could bring actions against defaulting borrowers and the loans could be adjudicated. One of the conditionalities of the Credit required the enactment of a satisfactory Banking Companies Law. These activities were not financed but technical assistance (review/advise) in respect of these enactments was provided including supervision of their implementation.	IDA SDR132.7 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Bangladesh (Cont.)	Second Industrial Sector Adjustment Credit (Cr No. 2427 BG), November 6, 1992	The effectiveness conditions of the Credit required, inter alia: i) formulation of a program of reform of business law, legal institutions, and legal and administrative procedures; ii) strengthening of the legal drafting staff in the Ministry of Law and Justice; and iii) establishment of a judicial training institute. Extensive technical assistance (not financed under the Credit) was provided in respect of these activities, including supervision of their implementation.	IDA SDR72.2 m.
Barbados	Structural Sector Development, Japanese Grant Agreement, August 14, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the design of an adequate legal and regulatory framework conducive to private sector investment; (b) the drafting of anti-dumping and safeguard legislation; and (c) the review of the labor market legal and regulatory framework.	Japanese Grant ¥123.1 m.
Belarus	Institution Building (Loan No. 3640 BY), August 13, 1993	<p>Private sector development component of the project will finance assistance to the State Property Committee in drafting model corporate charters for the privatized enterprises and in identifying the laws that constitute an obstacle for private sector development.</p> <p>Anti-monopoly reform component of the project will finance assistance to the Anti-Monopoly Committee in developing a legislative framework for the break-up of non-natural monopolies.</p> <p>Social sector reform component of the project will finance assistance to the Ministry of Labor in reviewing the existing labor laws.</p>	IBRD \$820,000
	Privatization, Enterprise Reform and Demonopolization Project, Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28521), June 12, 1992	Technical assistance to finance, inter alia, reform of the legal framework for privatization and demonopolization.	IBRD \$325,000

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Belize	Private Sector Development, Japanese Grant Agreement, August 14, 1992	Legal technical assistance in reviewing the company, tax and banking laws.	Japanese Grant ¥80.7 m.
	Second Power Development Project (Loan No. 3776 BEL), August 8, 1994	Drafting of regulations for the Electricity Act.	IBRD \$11.5 m.
Benin	Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 1530 BEN), February 28, 1985	Carrying out a national workshop to examine legal and regulatory barriers to private sector development and to propose solutions.	IDA SDR 5.1 m.
	Private Sector Development Project (Credit, proposed)	A legal component to carry out: (a) revision and updating of business laws; (b) introduction of arbitration procedures and an arbitration center; and (c) training of lawyers in the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary.	IDA
	Economic Management Project (Cr No. 2552 BEN), May 6, 1994	The legal component aims at carrying out studies, workshops, seminars and related activities to identify and resolve constraints to the economic reform program, including in the areas of law and the administration of justice.	IDA SDR3.7 m.
	Second Structural Adjustment Credit (Cr No. 2283 BEN), July 12, 1991	Review of legislation pertaining to investment promotion, labor relations and commercial activity to develop an action plan to improve effective implementation of such legislation.	IDA SDR41.3 m.
	Sector assessment (October 1994)	Review of the framework law on environment and preparation of terms of reference for a National Agency for Environmental Protection to be funded through IDA.	
Bhutan	Third Forestry Development Project (Cr No. 2533 BHU), August 11, 1993	Legal technical assistance in the preparation (through FAO and with Bank comments) of the new Forestry Law and Social Forestry Rules, adoption of which were conditions of the Credit.	IDA SDR3.9 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Bolivia	Municipal Sector Development Project (Cr No. 2565 BO), April 5, 1994	Legal technical assistance in connection with the development of legislation, norms and incentives to improve the organization, functioning and personnel management of the municipalities.	IDA SDR30.1 m.
	Environmental Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 2443 BO), December 21, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the preparation of regulations for the environmental law, the bio-diversity law, the forestry law and the water law; and (b) the preparation of a land-use planning law.	IDA SDR3.3 m.
	Eastern Lowlands: Natural Resource Management Project, (Cr No. 2119 BO), May 7, 1990	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation of a land law.	IDA SDR30.1 m.
	Hydrocarbon Sector Deregulation, Restructuring & Engineering Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, November 18, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the review of the hydrocarbons law and other related legislation; and (b) preparatory work for the establishment of the legal and regulatory framework for the development of hydrocarbons in Bolivia and drafting of the required model agreements and revised legal provisions.	Japanese Grant ¥71.5 m.
	Environmental Technical Assistance, Japanese Grant Agreement, September 20, 1991	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the finalization of draft environmental legislation; (b) preparation of draft environmental regulations; and (c) implementation of such legislation and regulations.	Japanese Grant ¥42.3 m.
	Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization Project Japanese Grant Agreement, January 9, 1992	Revision of the legal and regulatory framework governing public enterprises and contracting issues regarding the privatization of municipal services.	Japanese Grant ¥280.1 m



COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Bolivia (Cont.)	Land Administration Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, December 3, 1993	Review of legislation dealing with land related issues such as the agrarian reform law, environment and biodiversity laws and decrees and identification of the legal changes required to introduce a new land policy and assistance in drafting of new land legislation.	Japanese Grant ¥86.1 m.
	Bolivia Regulatory Reform (PPF No. 825-0-BO), August 12, 1993 (amended May 24, 1994)	Preparation of regulations in the draft telecommunications and power sector laws related to capitalization, studies for the capitalization of Bolivia's telecommunications company and support for the establishment and operation of regulatory authorities and an administrative jurisdiction for regulatory disputes.	IDA \$1 m.
	Judicial Reform Project (PPF No. 825-1 BO), August 12, 1993 (amended May 24, 1994)	Support for the preparation of the judicial reform program including the development of policies in the areas of case management and judicial adjudication and for the Ministry of Justice's efforts in the areas of legislative reform, alternative dispute resolution and legal education.	IDA \$0.5 m.
	Regulatory Reform and Capitalization Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 2647 BO), July 28 1994	Legal technical assistance in: (a) the drafting of necessary legislation and regulations for the implementation of the Borrower's capitalization program; (b) the drafting of regulations for the framework laws and other related legislation for the telecommunications and power sectors and contractual documents related to the capitalization of the Borrower's telecommunications company; (c) the preparation of the legal agreements and other documents required for the capitalization of one of the Borrower's airlines; (d) the preparation and implementation of privatization strategies for the Borrower's airports; and (e) the development of the institutional framework for the aviation sector including review of the Borrower's aeronautical legislation.	IDA SDR10.5 m.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
Bolivia (Cont.)	Judicial Reform Project (Credit, proposed)	Development of judicial procedures guidelines and training of judges in the implementation thereof, a study on the judiciary's organization and development of alternative organizational structures, judicial legal training, institutional strengthening of the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice, support for the establishment of mediation and conciliation centers, and a study on legal education.	IDA \$9.5 m.
	Financial Markets (PPF No. 880-0 BO), September 16, 1994	Review the draft insurance law, and to draft regulations to the draft securities law and modifications to the banking law.	IDA \$1 m.
	Financial Markets Technical Assistance Project Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Drafting of regulations for pension and capitalization distribution systems.	Japanese Grant ¥34.2 m.
	Financial Markets (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance would be provided to design norms under the draft pension law and to develop circulars under the draft securities and insurance laws.	IDA
	National Land Administration Project (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance would be provided for the implementation of a new land institute law and for the drafting of a legal cadastre and registry law.	IDA \$20.2 m.
	Environment, Industry and Mining Project Japanese Grant Agreement September 14, 1994	Preparation of terms of reference for studies for the development of the institutional and regulatory framework for environmental screening of new investments in the mining and industrial sectors.	Japanese Grant ¥10.9 m.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
Bolivia (Cont.)	Power Sector Reform Capitalization - Technical Assistance Project Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Legal technical assistance in connection with: the organization, open access and commercial rules and procedures of the proposed National Dispatch Center and National Operations Committee, and transformation of currently government-owned ENDE into one or more mixed-economy (mixed-capital) corporations and capitalization of such corporation(s).	Japanese Grant ¥51.4 m.
Brazil	National Environmental Project, (Loan No. 3173 BR), August 16, 1990	Improvement of the regulatory framework of the environmental sector.	IBRD \$117 m.
Bulgaria	Technical Assistance for Economic Reform Project (Loan No. 3384 BUL), July 22, 1991	Legal Technical Assistance to the Council of Normative Acts of the Ministry of Justice in drafting economic legislation (bankruptcy, commercial code, land registry law, public notary regulations, stock exchange law and regulations, securities law and public procurement regulations) through a resident legal advisor and short-term consultants.	IBRD \$1.2 m.
Burkina Faso	Public Institutional Development Project (Cr No. 2378 BUR), June 29, 1992	Legal component comprising improvement of legislation (commercial, mining, land tenure and labor codes), upgrading training for members of the legal profession, strengthening of commercial law tribunals, introduction of arbitration procedures and publication of the Official Gazette.	IDA \$15 m.  Cofinancing = Norway - \$300,000
Burundi	Private Sector Development Project (Cr No. 2359 BU), June 22, 1992	Legal technical assistance for revision and modernization of business laws and the strengthening of the Commercial Tribunal.	IDA \$500,000  Cofinancing = USAID

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Cambodia	Technical Assistance Project (Credit, proposed)	Strengthening institutional capacity for controlling public expenditures by developing a legal and regulatory framework for public accounting. Strengthening institutional capacity for managing foreign debt by developing the legal framework. Legal technical assistance for private sector development. Provision of legal advisory services to the Ministry of Justice, Council of Jurists, and Legal Reform Unit.	IDA \$17 m.
Cameroon	Economic Recovery Credit (Cr No. 2627 CM), June 23, 1994	Review of forestry law and the implementing decree for the law 94-01 on forestry, fauna and fisheries.	IDA SDR53.1 m.
	GEF Grant for Biodiversity (proposed), October 1994	Review of the regulation on fauna.	GEF
Cape Verde	Public Sector Reform and Capacity Building Project (Cr No. 2566 CV), February 16, 1994	Legal framework and judicial reform component provides for: (a) advisory services and training for the judiciary, registrars and key ministries' legal departments; (b) business law training for magistrates and lawyers; (c) strengthening drafting skills in the Ministry of Justice; (d) development of arbitration facilities and procedures for economic matters; and (e) provision of equipment, materials and publications to the Ministry of Justice and its agencies.	IDA \$8.10 m.  Cofinancing = UNDP = \$0.3 m. Switzerland = \$1 m. France = \$1 m. EC = \$4 m.
Central African Republic	Economic Management Project (Cr No. 1971 CA), February 6, 1989	Financing of a resident legal advisor in the Ministry of Economy, Finance, Planning and International Cooperation.	IDA \$13.2 m.  Cofinancing = UNDP = \$2 m.
	Sector assessment (June 1993)	Sector report on legal institutions strengthening initiative.	
	Fourth Structural Adjustment Credit (proposed)	Legal technical assistance to establish a National Law Reform Commission and for preparation of new codes in priority areas such as labor and commercial legislation. Some equipment may be provided for capacity building of the judiciary to ensure regular publication of the Official Gazette.	IDA SDR11.5 m.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
Central African Republic (Cont.)	Livestock Development and Rangeland Management Project (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance to establish an appropriate legal framework to promote land tenure security for herders and farmers in rural areas by promoting land ownership and titling.	IDA
Chad	Household Technical Assistance Project (proposed)	Review of the regulations on wood transportation and sales.	IDA/GEF
Chile	Second Transport Infrastructure and Privatization Project Japanese Grant Agreement, May 1, 1992	Review of Chile's legal and regulatory framework for public works' concession arrangements and the security arrangements related thereto.	Japanese Grant ¥98.4 m.
	Environmental Institutions Development Project, (Loan No. 3529 CH), December 15, 1992	Preparation of a new environmental protection law; the establishment of an information system for environmental laws and regulations; and the training of staff in environmental legal matters.	IBRD \$11.5 m.
	Technical Assistance and Hospital Rehabilitation Project (Loan No. 3427 CH), December 18, 1991	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the design of a legal and regulatory framework for the Chile's Ministry of Health; and (b) review of the legal and regulatory framework for the operation of Chile's health insurance plans and drafting of the applicable regulations.	IBRD \$27 m.
	Water Resource Management Project Japanese Grant Agreement, June 2, 1993	Legal technical assistance in connection with the definition of the legal status and competence of river basin corporations and the establishment of a market for water rights.	Japanese Grant ¥125 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
China	Economic Law Reform Project (Cr. No. 2654 CHA), November 11, 1994	<p>This free-standing legal technical assistance project would assist China in improving the legal framework to support economic reform by: strengthening the training methods, curricula and opportunities for law teachers, legal practitioners and legal, judicial and other government personnel in the theory and practice of the new legal framework; and strengthening the key legal institutions responsible for legislation and the implementation of economic laws.</p> <p>The project would consist of three parts: sub-projects to support preparation of legislation; sub-projects to support legal training; and institutional support.</p> <p>(a) Sub-projects under the legislative component would support the preparation of laws (and their supplementary regulations and implementing rules) included in the national People's Congress (NPC) five year (1993-98) legislative agenda, which would assist in the development of a market economy (about 54 laws are considered in this category). Each legislative sub-project would consist of a package of assistance, designed to provide comparative legal experiences and advice on legislative drafting in a specific field of law. Each package would include as necessary: acquisition and translation of materials (particularly foreign laws and regulations); employment of international and local legal experts to advise on drafting outline and detailed provisions; seminars to discuss initial directions and subsequent drafts; and short, focussed study tours by drafting group members to investigate specific issues arising in the drafting process. Initial sub-projects include support for the drafting of a revised bankruptcy law, unified contract law, tax laws, anti-monopoly law and implementing regulations for the foreign</p>	IDA SDR 6.9 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
China (Cont.)	Economic Law Reform Project (Cr. No. 2654 CHA), November 11, 1994 (Cont.)	<p>trade law.</p> <p>(b) Sub-projects under the training component would provide support for key activities which would either: (i) have a broad impact on legal and other professionals teaching, training or implementing economic laws; or (ii) where the impact is more limited, demonstrate innovative approaches to meeting the changing needs of the legal profession and legal system in the market economy. Particular focus would be given to the development of new forms of teaching materials and training methods and to the development of legal information systems. Sub-projects would be expected to assist short-term needs in practical training of legal personnel as well as long-term strengthening of the legal training system, such as through curriculum development. Training sub-projects would be expected to address primarily in-country training and would not be limited to training at the national level in Beijing.</p> <p>(c) The institutional support component would provide targeted assistance to key legal institutions whose functions will expand and grow in importance in a market economy. The NPC's Commission on Legislative Affairs (CLA), which reviews and revises all drafts submitted to the NPC and is also responsible for the drafting of selected laws, would modernize its document processing and circulation with new office equipment and technology and would upgrade its databases of foreign laws, for reference purposes. The State Council's Bureau of Legislative Affairs (BLA) would upgrade and extend its database of Chinese laws, State Council regulations, ministerial circulars and provincial legislation and regulations and funds would be provided for various government agencies to be joined in a legal information</p>	

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
China (Cont.)	Economic Law Reform Project (Cr. No. 2654 CHA), November 11, 1994 (Cont.)	network. Assistance to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) in re-designing the lawyers examination system and continuing legal education will also be provided.	
	Financial Sector Technical Assistance (Cr No. 2423 CHA), December 20, 1992	Support for central bank legal department (consultancy, database, seminars).	IDA SDR42.1 m.
	a) Sichuan Gas Development and Conservation Project (Loan No. 3716 CHA), September 16, 1994 b) Japanese Grant Agreement, February 12, 1993 c) GEF Grant Agreement (TF028693), September 16, 1994	Assistance in (a) formulation of a restructuring action plan encompassing, inter alia, the following areas: (i) the development of legal, regulatory and contractual regime for onshore oil and gas activities, and (ii) corporatization and commercialization of oil and gas enterprise; and (b) carrying out the said restructuring action plan.	a) IBRD \$255 m. b) Japanese Grant ¥150 m. c) GEF SDR 7,3 m.
	Study on Options for Power Sector Restructuring IDF Grant No. 28736, February 17, 1993	Review of the legal and regulatory framework, and commercialization and corporatization of the power sector.	IDF \$225,000
	Telecommunications Project (Loan No. 3687 CHA), April 25, 1994	Possible consultancy in telecommunications law.	IBRD
	Sector assessment (January 1993)	Comments to officials of several municipalities on their draft water and sewerage regulations being developed as part of environmental projects for Jiangsu province.	
	Financial Sector Development Project (proposed)	Reviewing central bank, commercial bank and non-bank financial institutions laws and securities market laws.	Japanese Grant



COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
China (Cont.)	Housing and Social Security Systems Reform Project Japanese Grant Agreement, April 1, 1993	Legal assistance during project preparation in establishing joint stock companies to manage residential buildings and in developing a regulator framework which addresses issues relating to registration of real property rights, landlord/tenant relations, relations among co-owners of residential buildings and mortgage foreclosure procedures.	Japanese Grant \$80,000 (for legal technical assistance)
Colombia	Energy Sector Loan (proposed)	(a) the process of reorganizing currently government-owned ISA into separate corporations that will handle generation activities, the one and system dispatch under the new wholesale market rules, the other; (b) implementation of a new gas structure with private sector participation, including establishment of an investment planning mixed-capital (mixed-economy) entity and (c) reviewing and consolidating existing environmental protection regulations for the Sector industries.	IBRD \$11 m.
Comoros	Small Enterprise Development Project (Cr No. 2632 COM), June 21, 1994	The legal component of the project consists of the following sub-components: (a) compilation, consolidation and publication of existing commercial and business laws; (b) rehabilitation of the process of publication of the Official Journal; (c) establishment of a Law Reform Commission to review, and propose amendments to, existing commercial and business legislation; (d) measures to streamline the litigation process in the lower courts, and enhance the capacity of such courts to dispose of commercial law cases; (e) budgetary and other measures to improve the process of recruitment and training of magistrates and other paralegal staff; and (f) measures to strengthen the effectiveness of the Ministry of Justice.	IDA \$0.85 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Congo	Public Enterprise Sector Adjustment Loan (proposed)	In depth study of existing legislation regulating public enterprises and of impediments to liberalization/privatization and reform proposals; review of legal framework relating to commercial operations and proposals for reform; review of legal framework relating to the judiciary: codes, tribunals, expertise of magistrates and the legal profession, and proposals for reforms and training; reform of hydrocarbon law.	IBRD
Costa Rica	Second Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Loan No. 3625 CR), July 28, 1993	Legal technical assistance in the formulation of a new legal and regulatory framework for the provision of water and sewerage services in Costa Rica.	IBRD \$26 m.
	Health and Nutrition Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, May 22, 1992	Review of existing legislation related to the role and functions of Costa Rica's Ministry of Health on environmental health.	Japanese Grant ¥161.9 m.
	IDF Grant for Institutional Environmental Planning and Strengthening (proposed)	Legal technical assistance in reviewing the proposed national environmental law.	IDF \$360,000
Cote d'Ivoire	Economic Management Project (Cr No. 2503 IVC), June 14, 1993	Support to the Ministry of Justice to strengthen the legal framework and judicial system in commercial areas, including: (a) updating of economic legislation; (b) establishment of an arbitration court for commercial disputes and provision of logistical support to this Court; (c) computerization of selected courts' registrar's offices; (d) design and implementation of training program in commercial and financial legislation for the legal community; (e) assistance for publication of legal and judicial data and acquisition of law books and periodicals for courts and tribunals; and (f) institutional strengthening of the Supreme Court through training of staff and acquisition of computers and equipment.	IDA \$17 m.  French Ministry of Cooperation = \$1.3 m.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
<b>Cote d'Ivoire (Cont.)</b>	<b>Sector assessment (August 1994)</b>	<b>As part of the country environment strategy paper (CESP) comment on the legal and institutional aspects of the CESP.</b>	
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>IDF Grant No. 28851 (proposed)</b>	<b>Preparation of draft procurement legislation.</b>	<b>IDF \$148,000</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Energy Industry Restructuring Project Japanese Grant Agreement, July 12, 1993</b>	<b>Regulatory reform and privatization of the electric power sector.</b>	<b>Japanese Grant ¥15 m.</b>
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>Power Generation and Institutional Restructuring Project Japanese Grant Agreement, December 14, 1993</b>	<b>Assessment of the current institutional framework and regulatory arrangements on environmental control in the power sector.</b>	<b>Japanese Grant ¥119.3 m.</b>
	<b>Industrial Free Zone Development Project (Loan No. 3033 DO), December 4, 1989</b>	<b>Technical assistance (a) to develop mechanisms and procedures to simplify access for temporary admission of goods under Law 69 (Nov. 8, 1979); and (b) to carry out studies to develop a long-range plan for the development of industrial free zones based on assessment of the absorptive capacity for such zones, including review of performance of the private and public industrial free zones and the rental policies of such public zones, assessment of level of rents.</b>	<b>IBRD \$30 m.</b>
	<b>Private Sector Development Project (Loan, proposed)</b>	<b>Technical assistance (a) to establish a fund for the intermediation of term financing, including the development of its policy and institutional framework and training of personnel; (b) to the Superintendency of Banks to improve its ability to assess the financing entities, to ensure an effective enforcement of the Banking Regulations.</b>	<b>IBRD \$ 51 m.</b>

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Ecuador	Second Social Development Project - Health and Nutrition (Loan No. 3510 EC), February 8, 1993	Legal technical assistance in connection with the design of legal reforms required to achieve a decentralized provision of health services and the development and use of administrative and operations instruments, procedures, norms and manuals in support of such decentralization.	IBRD \$70 m.
	Mining Development and Environmental Control Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 3655 EC), March 8, 1994	Technical assistance in (a) the application and revision of mining legislation and regulations; and (b) the review of legal and procedural issues with respect to the issuance, registration and termination of mining concessions and processing of licenses.	IBRD \$14 m.
	Sector assessment (August 19, 1994, Report No. 12777-EC)	A diagnostic study of Ecuador's judicial system is carried out as part of a private sector assessment of the country, including issues related to the judicial institutions, operations of the courts, the procedural codes, alternative dispute resolution methods, legal education and the role of the bar association.	
	Public Enterprise Reform Technical Assistance Project (Loan, proposed)	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation of the necessary legal and regulatory reforms in the energy and telecommunications sectors.	IBRD \$12 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Ecuador (Cont.)	Biodiversity Protection Project GEF Grant Agreement, May 19, 1994	Comparative review of current legislation affecting areas within national system of protected areas. Analysis of institutional, legal and social problems impinging on the protection of biodiversity (e.g. landholdings in protected areas) in order to develop legislative reform proposals. Establishment of policies, proposal of legal reforms required for the protection of biodiversity and natural resources in Ecuador. Drafting and issuance of regulations to govern the granting of operating permits to public and private users of protected areas and limit extraction activities in these areas (NSPA areas). Drafting and issuance of regulations to govern the impact of public and private property on the management of protected areas. Development of a strategy, and drafting and issuance of regulations to allow community participation in the administration of protected areas and of their buffer zones.	GEF SDR 5.2 m.
	Irrigation Subsector Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 3730 EC), October 19, 1994	Development of regulatory and administrative framework required to rationalize the government's role in its irrigation subsector, and reorganization and strengthening of the relevant institutions.	IBRD \$20 m.
	Modernization of the State Technical Assistance Project Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Evaluation of the different legislative proposals to support the restructuring of the public sector, including those on regionalization and decentralization of the public sector. Development of a plan to reorganize the public sector.	Japanese Grant ¥59.9 m.
Egypt	Helwan Industrial Pollution Control Project (proposed)	Assistance in preparing environmental legislation with implementing regulations.	UNDP
	Foreign Trade Institutional Support Project IDF Grant No. 028749, July 26, 1993	Consultancies to study antitrust and antidumping legislation.	IDF \$276,000

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Egypt (Cont.)	Private Sector Assessment Phase I (completed)	Assistance in identifying private sector development constraints in the legal, regulatory and judicial systems, and in highlighting the main areas where further action is needed to accelerate private sector development.	
	Private Sector Assessment Phase II	Assistance in the preparation of a country-owned private sector development matrix. Recommendations for short, medium and long term actions to reform legal and regulatory framework of privatization and private sector development and the commercial judicial system, and to develop alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.	
El Salvador	Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 3648 ES), October 21, 1993	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation of an environmental law.	IBRD \$2.5 m.
	Agricultural Sector Reform and Investment Project (Loan No. 3576 ES), September 30, 1993	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation of: (a) draft regulations for the law of the Agricultural Technology Institute (CENTA); (b) a draft law regulating the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture; (c) draft regulations for the protection of the intellectual property rights of researchers finding new cultivars; and (d) draft modifications to a seeds law as required to transfer the responsibilities for seed certification from CENTA to the directorate of plant and animal health.	IBRD \$40 m.
	Power Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 3389 ES), September 11, 1991	Studies to analyze and evaluate the legal framework of the energy sector, develop a detailed proposal for the establishment of a regulatory body and prepare a draft bill of law regulating matters related to electricity.	IBRD \$11 m.
	Energy Sector Modernization Project (Loan, proposed)	Support the implementation of legal and regulatory reforms in the power sector (i.e., environmental legislation, deregulation and demonopolization of power generation, etc.)	IBRD \$60 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
El Salvador (Cont.)	Land and Agricultural Services Project (Loan, proposed)	Legal technical assistance to eliminate restrictions in land tenure and streamline the existing agrarian institutions and for the establishment of non-judicial conflict resolution mechanisms and land registration and cadastral services.	IBRD \$45 m.
Ethiopia		Legal technical assistance related to the review and preparation of the draft National Environmental Action Plan.	
Gabon	Forestry and Environment Project (Loan No. 3506 GA), January 15, 1993	Comment on proposed environmental law to be adopted as condition of effectiveness.	IBRD \$22.5 m.
Georgia	Institution Building Credit (Cr No. 2641 GE), July 11, 1994	Review and assistance in drafting mass privatization regulations. The Financial Sector component will assist in the drafting of banking legislation.	IDA \$10.2 m.
Ghana	Legal Assistance Project (Credit, proposed)	Designed to: (a) improve the efficiency of the judiciary; (b) improve Attorney General's Office's capacity to advise on commercial matters; (c) improve dissemination of legislation and judicial decisions to the private sector; and (d) improve the property and security interest recording systems.	IDA
	Private Sector Adjustment Credit (proposed)	Advising on the drafting of a telecommunications law and implementing regulations.	IDA
Guinea	Second Economic Management Support Project (Cr No. 1963 GUI), November 29, 1988	Provision of legal advisors within two key government agencies and the Ministry of Justice to provide legal advice and services, transfer legal know-how to local counterparts, develop a computerized legal data base and assist in publication of the Official Gazette.	IDA SDR11.3 m.  Cofinancing = AfDB \$2.5 m. UNDP \$2.2 m. FAC \$2.8 m. CCCE \$1.2 m. USAID \$1.3 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Guinea (Cont.)	Financial Sector Adjustment Operation Project (Cr No. 2653 GUI), October 19, 1994	Legal technical assistance to build internal legal capacity within the Central Bank and assistance to the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court to upgrade the training of magistrates, including legal materials and equipment to improve the performance of the judiciary.	IDA \$20 m.
	Public Enterprise Sector Rationalization and Privatization Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 2398 GUI), August 6, 1992	Preparation and implementation of a legal reform program through strengthening the legal system, including the judiciary and institutions responsible for legal training. Strengthening of the country's public enterprise sector management capacity including legal advice on public enterprise reform, legal framework for privatization, divestiture program, and the development of a regulatory framework for the public utilities.	IDA SDR5.4 m.
	Rural Resources Management Project (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance to foster land tenure security by promoting land ownership in rural areas through titling.	IDA
Guyana	Sugar Industry Restructuring and Privatization Project, (Cr No. 2545 GUA), September 29, 1993	Assistance in the establishment of a legal and regulatory framework for the sugar industry, including access to preferential sugar markets, access to foreign exchange, ownership, lease and use of land and water, and corporate taxes.	IDA SDR10.9 m.
	Integrated Primary Health Care Project Japanese Grant Agreement, October 8, 1993	Review of the legal and regulatory framework of the health sector and of the existing import laws.	Japanese Grant ¥101 m.
	National Environmental Management Project (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance in drafting necessary environmental legislation.	
	Private Sector Development Project Japanese Grant Agreement, August 24, 1993	Legal technical assistance in revising the Banking Act, modernizing the laws governing corporations and in drafting and implementing associated regulations.	Japanese Grant ¥50.3 m.



COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Guyana (Cont.)	Financial Sector and Business Environment Project (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance in drafting prudential financial regulations. Implementation of the Companies Act through drafting of corresponding regulations and strengthening the Registrar of Companies.	IDA \$3,5 m.
	Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development Project Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Review of the institutional and legal framework for local governments to assess their role in the provision of basic services and infrastructure.	Japanese Grant ¥59.4 m.
Honduras	Fourth Agricultural Credit Project (Loan No. 2991 HO), November 21, 1988	Legal technical assistance in designing legal, regulatory and procedural changes to increase the effectiveness of using chattel mortgages and mortgages and reduce the cost of establishing both types of mortgages; and (b) analyzing the system of property rights and title recording.	IBRD \$25 m.
	Energy Sector Structural Adjustment (Cr No. 2306 HO), November 5, 1991	Legal technical assistance in preparing draft regulations for environmental protection in oil and gas exploration activities and training governmental staff in the areas of internal petroleum legislation, contract negotiations and environmental regulations.	IDA SDR85,610,000
	Environmental Development Project (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance with respect to the proposed national environmental law and its implementing regulation.  Legal technical assistance component of the project will provide training to law professionals, judges, municipal mayors and justices of the peace, environmental professionals and community leaders, and law professionals interested in teaching environmental law.	IDA
	Water Supply and Sanitation Project Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Technical assistance to carry out a review of the legal and regulatory framework of the water and sanitation sector.	Japanese Grant ¥57.1 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
India	Maharashtra Power II (Loan No. 3498 IN), July 8, 1992 Japanese Grant Agreement, January 22, 1992	Institutional review of power sector in Maharashtra.	IBRD \$2 m.  Japanese Grant ¥112.5 m.
	Technical Assistance for Private Power Development (Loan No. 3630 IN), July 7, 1993 Japanese Grant Agreement, March 15, 1994	Review of contractual arrangements for private power projects.	IBRD \$3.0 m.  Japanese Grant ¥179.6 m.
	Sector assessment (1993)	Analyzing the role of the Indian legal framework for private sector development.	IBRD
	Capacity Building for introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) IDF Grant No. 28773, November 19, 1993	Establishment of a VAT at the Central level.	IDF \$455,000
	Financial Intermediation Loan (proposed)	Strengthening proposed special tribunals for debt recovery. Assisting in establishing credit information system & information system on defaulters. Assisting in reviewing mortgage laws.	IBRD
	IDF Grant No. 28849 October 20, 1994	Compilation and publication of laws and regulations governing foreign direct investment in India.	IDF \$120,000
	Second Industrial Pollution Prevention Project Japanese Grant Agreement, August 23, 1993	Study on measures to strengthen compliance with industrial pollution control laws.	Japanese Grant \$15,000 (allocated for the study)
	National Aids Control Project (Cr No. 2350 IN), April 24, 1992	Development of legal and ethical standards for treatment of HIV/AIDS affected persons.	IDA SDR59.8 m.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
India (Cont.)	Cataract Blindness Control Project (Cr No. 2611 IN), May 19, 1994	Development of grievance mechanisms to cover persons injured by negligent care.	IDA SDR85.3 m.
Indonesia	Land Administration Project (Loan No. 3792 IND), September 30, 1994	Legal technical assistance in connection with the drafting of new regulations on land registration.	IBRD \$80 m.
	Judicial and legal reform IDF Grant (proposed)	Preparation of a legal development assessment. With a special emphasis on modernizing and upgrading capabilities of human resources of legal institutions through training, and (b) improving the efficiency of the court system by analyzing and upgrading court management.	IDF
	National Water Supply Project - Japanese Grant Agreement, October 4, 1994	Assistance in reviewing the legal and regulatory framework for the water sector to enhance private sector participation, including contractual aspects required to facilitate such participation (concessions, joint-ventures, licenses, etc.).	Japanese Grant ¥72.2 m.
	Jakarta Water Supply Project - Japanese Grant Agreement, October 4, 1994	Assistance in reviewing the legal and regulatory framework for the water sector to enhance private sector participation, including contractual aspects required to facilitate such participation (concessions, joint-ventures, licenses, etc.).	Japanese Grant ¥116.6 m.
	5th Telecommunications Sector Modernization Project (Loan, proposed)	Assistance in reviewing the legal and regulatory framework for the telecommunications sector to enhance private sector participation, including contractual aspects required to facilitate such participation (concessions, joint-ventures, licenses, etc.).	IBRD
Jamaica	Trade and Private Sector Development Adjustment Japanese Grant Agreement, May 7, 1993	Design of a privatization strategy for public enterprises including reform of the legal and regulatory framework; reform of the legal and regulatory framework for customs regulation and foreign trade.	Japanese Grant ¥82.5 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Jamaica (Cont.)	Private Sector Energy Development Project Japanese Grant Agreement, April 9, 1991	Preparation and negotiation of agreements to be entered into between Jamaica and private investors in the energy sector; implementation of the privatization strategy for the sector including reform of the legal and regulatory framework.	Japanese Grant ¥420 m.
	Energy Sector Deregulation and Privatization Project (Loan No. 3502 JM), October 21, 1992	Design and implementation of a new regulatory framework for the power sector.	Interamerican Development Bank \$60 m. (Loan No. 738/OC-JA of March 3, 1993)
	Private Investment and Export Development Project (Loan No. 3720 JM), April 26, 1994	Improvement of the regulatory framework related to free trade zones, including establishment and operation of private free trade zones and single-factory free zones. Development and implementation of a privatization law for existing free trade zones. Improvement of regulatory framework related to private sector investments.	IBRD \$35 m.
Jordan	Telecommunications Project (Loan No. 3738), June 28, 1994	Legal technical assistance to develop a regulatory framework for the telecommunications sector and to privatize the telecommunications company.	IBRD \$20 m. ECO gtee. \$50 m.  Cofinancing = EIB, U.K. ODA, JEXIM and others.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Kazakhstan	Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 3642 KZ), October 15, 1993	<p>Legal technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Justice in developing a comprehensive legal framework with particular emphasis on economic and commercial legislation.</p> <p>The privatization and private sector development component of the project will finance assistance in developing a legal framework for promotion of foreign investment.</p> <p>The financial sector development component of the project will finance assistance to the National Bank in revising and implementing banking laws and financial instruments legislation.</p>	<p>(a) IBRD \$1,500,000</p> <p>(b) IBRD \$3,150,000</p> <p>(c) IBRD \$400,000</p>
	Petroleum Technical Assistance Project (Loan, proposed)	Legal technical assistance to enact a petroleum law and a petroleum taxation code.	IBRD \$300,000
	Financial Sector Development Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28509), April 30, 1992	Technical assistance in reviewing banking legislation, accounting standards, auditing procedures and bank supervision.	IBRD \$238,500
	Petroleum Legislation Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28505), April 30, 1992	Technical assistance in reviewing the investment framework for petroleum exploration and production.	IBRD \$500,000
Kenya	Parastatal Reform and Privatization Project (Cr No. 2440 KE), December 28, 1992	Implementation of a study concerning comprehensive review of the basic laws of Kenya affecting the development of the private sector and the privatization and restructuring of public enterprises.	<p>IDA \$23.32 m.</p> <p>Cofinancing = Japan</p>

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Kyrgyz Republic	Rehabilitation Credit (Cr No. 2491 KG), May 20, 1993	<p>Legal technical assistance to the Legal Department of the Office of the President in drafting and reviewing economic and commercial laws and in training the legal profession.</p> <p>The privatization component of the project will assist in drafting a privatization law and regulations.</p> <p>Assistance in drafting mining legislation.</p> <p>Preparation of a study on the legal issues in the privatization in agriculture.</p>	IDA \$450,000 (This amount is allocated only for the legal technical assistance component of the project.)
	Financial Sector Development Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28520), April 15, 1992	Technical assistance in reviewing banking legislation, accounting standards, auditing procedures and bank supervision.	IBRD \$239,500
	Privatization, Enterprise Reform and Private Sector Development Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28523), February 6, 1992	Technical assistance to foster the creation of a legal and regulatory framework for private sector development.	IBRD \$296,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	New Economic Mechanism Program Support to Legal Framework -- Phase II (LAO/92/004/B/01/42) Preparation of Phase III of UNDP/Bank financed project (IDF Grant, proposed)	Drafting of business legislation and/or related regulations; review of body of economic, financial and business legislation; maintenance of an inventory of treaties, laws and regulations; updating and enhancing of basic legal lexicon prepared under Phase I of the project; provision of training programs in business, economic, financial and commercial law; and establishment of a Lao official gazette and a basic legal library and information center.	UNDP (Bank-executed) \$687,000
	GEF/IBRD Forest Management and Conservation Project (TF028697 LA) June 29, 1994	Legal technical assistance related to revising the forestry law.	GEF SDR3.7 m.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
Latvia	IDF Grant No. 28727, December 15, 1992	Assistance to the Department of Government Reform at the Ministry of State Reform in reviewing economic legislation for private sector development and development of legal institutional capacity.	IDF \$100,000
	Swedish Trust Fund, (TF 031316), September 19, 1994	Support for reviewing and drafting of the procurement law.	Sweden \$65,000
Lebanon	Legal Assistance and Assistance to the Judiciary IDF Grant No. 05-28758, November 12, 1993	Review of the commercial, financial and investment laws and regulations, and the laws and procedures under which the judicial system operates; and training of new and future judges.	IDF \$485,000
Lesotho	Privatization and Private Sector Development Assistance Project (Cr No. 2612 LSO), May 17, 1994	A comprehensive study to be carried out and action plan to be subsequently implemented, on legal education, dispute settlement mechanisms, legal information, the legal profession and government legal offices. Technical assistance to establish a legal framework for privatization and to strengthen capital market regulations.	World Bank Implementation Fund to be established: \$3 m.  IDA \$700,000 (for the legal component of the project)
Lithuania	Enterprise and Financial Assistance Sector Project Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Assistance to the government in establishing an adequate legal and institutional framework for bankruptcy and secured lending, the legal and regulatory framework for environmental protection and the commercial legal and regulatory framework.	Japanese Grant EC Phare
	Power Rehabilitation Project	Preparation of a study to design a regulatory framework for the energy sector.	Norway \$1.68 m.
Madagascar	Telecommunications Project (Credit, proposed)	Technical assistance in connection with the regulatory framework for the privatization of the telecommunications industry.	IDA \$26 m.  Cofinancing = CFD, EIB, AfDB and others

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Madagascar (Cont.)	Energy Sector Development Project (Credit, proposed)	Technical assistance in connection with the proposed establishment of an adequate legal and regulatory framework for the energy sector.	IDA SDR31.8 m.
	Private Sector Development Project (Credit, proposed)	The project will include a business law reform component, comprising (a) revision of business laws, (b) establishment of a business law reform commission, and (c) measures to strengthen the judiciary and Ministry of Justice.	IDA
Malawi	SADC Lake Malawi/Nyasa Biodiversity Conservation Project (GEF Grant, proposed)	The project will review and evaluate the compatibility of the existing legislation of Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania for the management of Lake Malawi/Nyasa's biodiversity. The review will be presented at an environmental legislation conference of the three countries which is expected to produce a report with recommendations to the three governments for revising and harmonizing an effective legal framework for the conservation of the Lake's biodiversity.	GEF \$5 m. (including \$127,000 for the legal component)
	Railways Restructuring Project (Credit, proposed)	Restructuring and a plan for the privatization of Malawi Railways (MR) which is currently responsible for the provision of all rail and lake services in Malawi, through the establishment of two new companies, to take over rail service operations and lake service operations respectively.	IDA SDR 11.2 m.
Mauritania	Financial and Private Sector Development Project (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance in reviewing commercial law. Computerization of the Official Gazette. Review and reform of the judicial system. Training for magistrates and legal profession to foster exchanges between Western trained and Islamic magistrates.	IDA



COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Mauritania (Cont.)	Development Management Project (Cr No. 1865 MAU), February 12, 1988	Establishment of processes for monitoring the implementation of key government decisions. Improving the functioning of the Department of Legislation; reform of the civil service legal framework; assistance to implement the institutional and legal framework for local governments and training for relevant Ministry and local government staff.	IDA SDR7.9 m.
Mauritius	Services Sector Modernization Project Japanese Grant Agreement, August 18, 1994	Technical assistance to (i) carry out a review of the telecommunications policy and regulatory framework; (ii) prepare an institution building program and logistics needs for developing the telecommunications regulatory capacity; (iii) review legal issues in intellectual property, data protection and areas related to use of information technology; (iv) legal practitioners in drafting necessary changes; and (v) project preparation workshops to familiarize all parties with legal issues surrounding the project activities.	Japanese Grant ¥81.4 m.
Mexico	Environmental Project (Loan No. 3461 ME), April 28, 1992	Technical assistance in connection with (a) the definition of environmental crimes and (b) the evaluation of conflicts between the general ecology law and other laws relating to natural resource management.	IBRD \$50 m.
	Border Environmental Management I Project Japanese Grant Agreement, September 29, 1993	Technical assistance in connection with: (a) the review of the existing legislation on toxic waste and (b) the review of existing water legislation and analysis of the effectiveness of pollution charges and their impact on private sector development of water resources.	Japanese Grant ¥105.2 m.
	Decentralization and Regional Development Project (Loan No. 3310 ME), June 25, 1991	Technical assistance in connection with the consolidation of federal and state legislation in environmental areas.	IBRD \$350,000

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Mexico (Cont.)	Agricultural Technology Project (Loan No. 3465 ME), June 17, 1992	Review and improvement of the legal, financial and administrative aspects of resource mobilization in the agricultural sector.	IBRD \$150 m.
	Forestry Resources Development and Conservation Project Japanese Grant Agreement, May 21, 1993	Analysis of the current policy, legal and regulatory framework for forestry development and conservation.	Japanese Grant ¥65.6 m.
	Second Solid Waste Management Project (Loan No. 3752 ME), October 2, 1994	Strengthening environmental management of solid waste through assistance in the preparation of model regulations for States and municipalities for solid waste management and the provision of technical assistance to three states in the introduction and implementation of such regulations.	IBRD \$200 m.
	Northern Border Environment Project (Loan No. 3750 ME), June 10, 1994	Support for preparation of environmental regulations and standards for border States and their municipalities in border area; comparative study of industrial health, safety and environmental pollution legislation in Mexico, USA and Canada.	IBRD \$368 m.
	Water Resources Management Project Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Review of legal and regulatory framework related to the National Water Rights and Users' Register. Preparation of a program for the issuance of water rights titles.	Japanese Grant ¥72.8 m.
	Financial Sector Technical Assistance Project (Loan, proposed)	Review of regulatory and supervision processes of the financial sector (National Banking Commission, National Securities Commission, National Insurance and Bonding Commission, National Commission of the Retirement Savings System).	IBRD \$19 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Moldova	Rehabilitation Project (Loan No. 3653 MD), October 22, 1993	<p>Legal technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy in drafting and reviewing economic and commercial legislation and in establishing legal institutions through a resident legal coordinator, a commercial law specialist and short-term legal experts. Legal training and equipment will also be provided under this component.</p> <p>Technical assistance component for financial sector Infrastructure is designed, inter alia, to assist the National Bank in drafting and reviewing banking legislation.</p> <p>Technical assistance component for enterprise reform and Privatization is designed, inter alia, to assist the government with review of foreign investment, securities, environment and anti-monopoly laws.</p>	IBRD \$900,000 (This amount is allocated only for the legal technical assistance component, and is fully funded by a grant from the German Ministry of Development Cooperation.)
	Response to a request from Parliament (August 21, 1993)	Review and comment on draft environmental protection law (comments were partially incorporated in the final draft).	
	Response to a request from the Legal Advisor to the President, October 1994	Review and comment of draft law on state ecological expertise. Review related to the preparation of proposed energy and environment projects.	
	Preparation of draft procurement legislation IDF Grant No. 28804, May 11, 1994	Assistance in drafting public procurement law and regulations and designing the appropriate institutional arrangements for their implementation.	IDF \$90,000

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Mongolia	Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 2321 MOG), December 27, 1991	<p>Assistance to the Ministry of Justice in: (i) drafting of economic, financial and business laws, (ii) training in financial sector laws and in the drafting of laws and negotiations of contracts, (iii) strengthening of the Ministry's Legal Research Center, and (iv) publication of key economic laws in English.</p> <p>Assistance to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in the development of regulations and an institutional framework to implement the foreign investment law, and expedite procedures for prospective investors. Assistance in the establishment of comprehensive customs regulations and procedures. Assistance in drafting mining law and regulations. Assistance in the (i) development of a legal and regulatory framework necessary to introduce new financial instruments and securities, and (ii) development of legislation and regulations covering such matters as civil penalties, debt recovery, consumer protection, bills of exchange. Assistance in the (i) development of a legal and regulatory framework necessary to introduce new financial instruments and securities, and (ii) development of legislation and regulations covering such matters as civil penalties, debt recovery, consumer protection, bills of exchange.</p>	<p>IDA SDR3.7 m.</p> <p>(\$318,000 equivalent for legal component to Ministry of Justice)</p>
Morocco	Land Development for Low-Income Families Project (Loan No. 3618 MOR), June 14, 1993	Review of the legal framework governing land acquisition and resettlement.	IBRD \$66 m.
	Japanese Grant Agreement, December 21, 1993	Review of the draft stock company, competition and investment laws and acquisition of law books.	Japanese Grant \$150,000 (for the legal component)
	Private Sector Development Project (Loan, proposed)	Development of a program of legal reforms to facilitate private investments and improve efficiency of the judiciary.	IBRD \$150 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Morocco (Cont.)	Environmental Management Loan (Loan No. 3647 MOR), May 20, 1994	Strengthening of the legal and institutional framework for environment.	IBRD \$6 m.
	Power Sector Reform (Loan, proposed)	Preparation of an electricity code.	IBRD \$100 m.
Mozambique	Economic and Financial Management Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 2066 MOZ), December 1, 1989	Component to strengthen the Central Bank's Legal Department, including training, fellowships, seminars, on- the-job training in legal research and drafting and acquisition of computer equipment and books.	IDA \$21 m.
	Industrial Enterprise Restructuring Project (Cr No. 2081 MOZ), February 7, 1990	A component to finance legal advisors for the Ministry of Finance's Privatization Unit.	IDA \$50.1 m.  Cofinancing = Italy
	Roads and Coastal Shipping Project (Cr No. 2374 MOZ), June 19, 1992	Revision and implementation of a legal and regulatory framework for the small ports and coastal shipping industry.	IDA \$74.3 m.  Cofinancing = SIDA, NORAD, AfDB, France, USAID, UNDP, GTZ/KfW, UNCDF, BADEA, DANIDA, EC and Switzerland
	Maputo Corridor Revitalization Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 2454 MOZ), February 12, 1993	A legal advisory services component includes strengthening the capabilities to review, streamline and update the legal and regulatory framework and the provision of legal advisory services to assist the government in negotiating privatization transactions.	IDA \$90.3 m.  Cofinancing = ODA - \$100,000 USAID = \$600,000

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Mozambique (Cont.)	Local Government Reform and Engineering Project (Cr No. 2530 MOZ), September 17, 1993	Assistance in carrying out a legislative and institutional reform, including: (a) reviewing the existing legal and administrative framework of local government; (b) specifying the degree of authority and responsibility to be given to government at the central, provincial and local levels under reform; (c) defining technical units to be created or restructured; (d) drafting the legal framework to enable the implementation of the municipal reform on a national basis; and (e) drafting of specific laws required to facilitate testing of reforms in a selected group of cities.	IDA \$23.2 m.  Cofinancing
	Capacity Building Public Sector and Legal Institutions Development Project (Cr No. 2437 MOZ), January 29, 1993	Strengthening of legal institutions, including: (a) strengthening of the strategic planning capabilities of legal institutions; (b) strengthening of legal and paralegal services through training; (c) support to the local legal reform program; and (d) support to the institutional development of emerging legal institutions.	IDA \$15.5 m.  Cofinancing = SIDA
	Financial Sector Capacity Building Project (Cr No. 2607 MOZ), May 2, 1994	Legal component to further strengthen the capabilities of the Legal Department of the Central Bank, the provision of training for banking legal staff and reform of the banking financial legal framework.	IDA \$9 m. Cofinancing = Swiss Development Cooperation SFR1.5 m.  ODA
Nicaragua	Agricultural Technology and Land Management Project (Cr No. 2536 NI), August 5, 1993	Legal technical assistance in connection with the issuance and registration of land titles to agricultural producers and the review of the legal and administrative status of areas identified respectively as indigenous lands and natural resources.	IDA SDR31.1 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Nicaragua (Cont.)	Health Sector Reform Project (Cr No. 2556 NI), December 17, 1993	Analysis of the legal and regulatory framework for human resource development of the Ministry of Health; the review of the economic and financial impact of the legislation on the marketing of pharmaceuticals, including the price controls thereof and assessment of the legal changes required to allow for increase purchases of pharmaceuticals by the Ministry of Health, and for private sector distribution of such pharmaceuticals.	IDA SDR10.8 m.
	Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Compilation and analysis of legislation pertaining to budgetary responsibilities and identification of the modifications to such legislation required for the decentralization of responsibilities from the Ministry of Health to its departments, and preparation of new legislation as needed for such purpose.	Japanese Grant ¥98.4 m.
	Financial Technical Assistance Project Japanese Grant Agreement, June 10, 1991	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation of a legal and regulatory framework for the newly constituted private commercial banking sector.	Japanese Grant ¥72.8 m.
Oman	Technical Cooperation Program between Oman and the World Bank	Report on legal reform to encourage private investment. Review of the commercial, financial and investment laws and regulations with recommendations for legislative, and regulatory reforms.	
	Sector assessment (December 1992)	At request of the government, review of the draft National Conservation Strategy.	
Pakistan	Financial Sector Deepening and Intermediation (Loan, proposed)	Assistance in preparing legal and judicial reform program to improve the environment of debt recovery; provision of legal consultants' services to partially reorganize the corporate law authority and to assist in revising the insurance law.	IBRD \$213 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Pakistan (Cont.)	National Procurement Reform Program IDF Grant No. 028753, September 15, 1994	Assistance in revising federal and provincial procurement codes and contracting standards, and, to that end, provision of legal consultants' services.	IDF \$350,000
	Financial Resources Development Japanese Grant Agreement, February 5, 1993	Assistance in preparing legal and regulatory reforms relating to divestiture, restructuring of state-owned financial institutions, and revision of anti-trust legislation.	Japanese Grant ¥39 m.
	Financial Sector Deepening and Income Generation Japanese Grant Agreement, September 24, 1993	Assistance in designing a legal and regulatory reform program to support the private sector, including preparation of a paper on legal and regulatory constraints to private sector development, which was read at a World Bank-sponsored conference on the Evaluation of the Private Sector in April 1994.	Japanese Grant ¥86.1 m.
	Private Infrastructure Development Japanese Grant Agreement, October 5, 1993	Assistance in the formulation of measures for establishment and/or strengthening of regulatory framework for private sector participation in infrastructure development.	Japanese Grant ¥134.4 m.
	Telecommunications Privatization and Sector Restructuring Japanese Grant Agreement, October 21, 1993	Assistance in the formulation of measures for strengthening of regulatory framework for private sector participation in telecommunications development.	Japanese Grant ¥82.9 m.
	Power Sector Development Japanese Grant Agreement, November 12, 1993	Assessment of legal framework for restructuring and corporatization/privatization of the power sub-sector.	Japanese Grant ¥162 m.
	Punjab Urban Environmental Project (Credit, proposed)	The Metropolitan Corporation of Lahore ("MCL") proposed Waste-to-Energy Project is one of the components. Legal technical assistance is being provided to assist MCL in the preparation of appropriate concession and related agreements between it and an eventual private company concessionaire which will build and operate the waste-to-energy facility.	IDA \$60 m. (with Waste-to-Energy component) GEF \$12.5 m.



<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
Pakistan (Cont.)	Transport II Project (proposed)	Assistance in reforming the laws governing the railway system to permit entry of private rail operators. Design a contractual framework to govern third party/IBRD access.	
Panama	Roads Rehabilitation Project (Loan No. 3686 PAN), January 13, 1994	Legal technical assistance for the institutional strengthening of Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy and Ministry of Government and Justice by (a) improving management and efficiency of the government's agencies in the transport sector and (b) coordinating all the investments in the transport sector to increase participation of the private sector.	IBRD \$60 m.
Paraguay	Land Use Rationalization Project (Loan No. 3445 PA), April 28, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the establishment of the legal and regulatory framework concerning the implementation of an agroecological zoning; (b) the analysis of the existing system of land titling; and (c) the analysis of the legal and regulatory framework regarding environment and health including the drafting of environmental and health legislation and regulations.	IBRD \$29 m.
	Public Enterprise Reform Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, August 11, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with the legal and regulatory reform in selected areas, such as labor, domestic and foreign debt and capital markets.	Japanese Grant ¥101.3 m.
	Environmental Technical Assistance Project Japanese Grant Agreement, August 19, 1991	Analysis of the environmental policy on land use and review of environment legislation and existing environmental legislative proposals.	Japanese Grant ¥135.1 m.
Peru	Sector Assessment	The sector assessment of the judiciary includes issues related to organization of the judicial sector, legal education and information, operation of the courts, procedural law reform, alternative dispute resolution methods, and justices of peace.	

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Peru (Cont.)	Privatization Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 3540 PE), April 21, 1993	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation and implementation of the privatization program and related sectoral policy, legal and regulatory reforms, primarily in the mining, hydrocarbons, telecommunications, power, fisheries, air and urban transport, industry, water and banking sectors.	IBRD \$30 m.  Cofinancing \$6.5 m.
	Power Sector Adjustment Loan, Japanese Grant Agreement, October 27, 1993	Review of the legislation that affects the electricity sector; and (b) the evaluation of structural options for the privatization of Lima's power company according to the new legal framework of the power sector.	Japanese Grant ¥106.9 m.
	Irrigation Subsector Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, June 28, 1993	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation of the legal and regulatory framework for water resources management.	Japanese Grant ¥56.5 m.
	Mining Sector Environment Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, June 28, 1993	Review of current environmental legislation with respect to the mining sector and preparation of regulations to implement the particular legislation with respect to the mining sector.	Japanese Grant ¥275 m.
	Financial Sector Management Project Japanese Grant Agreement, July 9, 1991	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation and implementation of a new banking law and related regulations covering both commercial and development banks, and finance and insurance companies.	Japanese Grant ¥56 m.
	Energy Sector Reform and Rehabilitation Project Japanese Grant Agreement, May 7, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with the reform of the legal and regulatory framework of the energy sector.	Japanese Grant ¥94.5 m.
	Lima Water Rehabilitation and Management Project (Loan, proposed)	Support for creation and establishment of a water management authority for the Rimac, Chillón and Lurín river basins.	IBRD \$150 m.
	Irrigation Subsector Project (Loan, proposed)	Development of a regulatory framework for the management, registry and transfer of water use rights.	IBRD \$87 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Peru (Cont.)	Urban Rehabilitation and Management Project Japanese Grant Agreement, March 14, 1994	Design of a policy framework for urban public finance, local revenue instruments, and financial resource mobilization. Assessment of the regulatory and institutional framework for managing urban services.	Japanese Grant ¥86.3 m.
	Structural Reforms II Japanese Grant Agreement, June 30, 1994	Preparation of special labor regimes to facilitate the privatization process. Studies with respect to tax administration reform, tax collection and tax structure. Study to develop the institutional framework for public investment planning.	Japanese Grant ¥61.5 m.
	Structural Reforms II/Trade and Competition Policy Component Japanese Grant Agreement, June 30, 1994	Studies for the unification of the tariff structure. Studies for the development and establishment of the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property.	Japanese Grant ¥12.3 m.
	Water Management and Coastal Pollution Control Project Japanese Grant Agreement, July 20, 1994	Studies for the establishment of the institutional and legal framework for water management in the Lima metropolitan area.	Japanese Grant ¥132.5 m.
	Energy and Mining Technical Assistance Project (Loan No. 3610 PE), June 28, 1993	Legal technical assistance for the completion of the regulatory framework for the energy, hydrocarbon and mining sectors and for the preparation of model contracts for electricity supply concessions.	IBRD \$11.8 m.
Poland	Technical assistance in restructuring of rural finance institutions (loan, proposed)	Advice on the restructuring of the Bank for Food Economy and the cooperative banking sector.	IBRD

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Regional Caribbean Antigua & Barbuda Dominica Grenada St. Kitts & Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent & Grenadines	OECS Waste Management Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, March 3, 1993	Modernization of the regional environmental legislation and regulation on solid and liquid waste management.	Japanese Grant ¥86.6 m.
Romania	Country Environment Strategy (June 1992)	Review and comment on draft environmental legislation.	
Russia	Privatization Implementation Assistance Project (Loan No. 3546 RU), May 15, 1993	Assistance to the government in the development of the legal framework for privatization and in finding legal solutions for the transactional elements of privatization.	IBRD \$90 m. EBRD: \$43.8 m.
	Oil Rehabilitation (Loan No. 3623 RU), August 12, 1993	Assistance to the government in drafting international tendering and petroleum tax legislation.	IBRD \$10 m.
	Highway Rehabilitation and Maintenance Project (Loan No. 3706 RU), June 22, 1994	Assistance to the government in drafting transportation legislation and regulations.	IBRD \$300 m. (\$2,150,000 for the legal technical assistance component).
	Housing Reform & Privatization Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28503), November 28, 1991	Assistance to the government to change the legal basis and legislative acts which regulate the production, distribution, acquisition and use of housing.	IBRD \$520,000

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Russia (Cont )	Review of Foreign Investment Environment, Technical Cooperation Agreement, (Project No. 28514) March 6, 1992	Advice to the committee on foreign investment and policy analysis and recommendations on aspects of the framework for foreign direct investment.	IBRD \$425,000
	Petroleum Legislation, Technical Cooperation Agreement, (Project No. 28504) February 26, 1992	Assistance to address the key elements of an investment framework for petroleum operations.	IBRD \$500,000
	Private Sector Development, Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28515), April 15, 1992	Support the establishment of a sound regulatory framework for small businesses.	IBRD \$538,000
	Financial Sector Development Banking Legislation, Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28510), January 1, 1992	Assistance in reviewing banking legislation and, if required, advise on the drafting of legislation.	IBRD \$450,000
	Privatization and Enterprise Reform, Technical Cooperation Agreement (Project No. 28512), January 29, 1992	Assistance to reform the legal framework through reformulation and simplification of the privatization law and implementing guidelines.	IBRD \$1,576 m. EBRD \$9,740 m. Government \$456,000 Total \$11,696,000
	Environmental Management Project (Loan, proposed)	Assistance to the government and regional authorities to develop, implement, and enforce environmental policies and regulations at federal and regional levels.	IBRD \$21.1 m.
	Financial Institutions Development Project (Loan No. 3734 RU), June 22, 1994	Legal technical assistance in drafting of banking law.	IBRD \$0.5 m.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
Rwanda	Public Enterprise Reform Project (Cr No. 2113 RW), May 7, 1990	Review of the legislation relating to public enterprises.	IDA \$4.4 m.
	Private Sector Development Project (Cr No. 2541 RW), November 18, 1993	Assistance in reviewing business laws relating to development of the private sector; establishing a tribunal of commerce; and in strengthening and upgrading the administrative and processing capabilities of its tribunal through provision of equipment, books and training.	IDA \$12 m.  Cofinancing = Belgians are participating in the activity separately. Small contribution for consultants studies.
Senegal	Private Sector Adjustment/Technical Assistance Project (Credit, proposed)	Action plan to be developed and implemented for the strengthening of the legal framework for the private sector, by a local working group including representatives from the public and private sector.	IDA \$2 m.
	Sector assessment (September 1994)	Review and comment on draft competition law.	
Sierra Leone	Judicial and Legal Reform Project (Credit, proposed)	Legal technical assistance for the carrying out of a detailed study of legal aspects of the project.	IDA
	Sector assessment (October 1994)	Review of the environmental framework law and the regulatory framework for the mining sector.	
Slovakia	Enterprise and Financial Sector Loan Japanese Grant Agreement, February 8, 1993	Assistance to the government in reforming the bankruptcy laws and procedures and in establishing out-of-court conciliation procedures.	Japanese Grant ¥66 m.
Slovenia	Gas Restructuring Project Japanese Grant Agreement, September 29, 1993	Development of the legal and regulatory framework for the natural gas sector.	Japanese Grant ¥104.6 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
South Africa	UNDP/UNEP Project on Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa	As member of Steering Committee for the project, the Bank has the lead in identifying the needs for development of environmental laws and institutions (beginning in two provinces).	UNDP/UNEP
Sri Lanka	Third Small and Medium Industries (Cr No. 1860 CE), February 10, 1988	Study of debt recovery laws.	IDA SDR15.8 m. Asian Development Bank
	Third Industrial Development (Cr No. 1948 CE), September 19, 1988	Improvements in debt recovery legislation; preparation of draft legislation to restructure the telecommunications sector.	IDA SDR31.7 m. Asian Development Bank
	Public Manufacturing Enterprises Adjustment Credit (Cr No. 2185 CE), November 30, 1990	Preparation of mining and minerals legislation; study of company law and company registry.	IDA SDR90.7 m.
	Fourth Small and Medium Industries (Cr No. 2250 CE), July 15, 1991	Assistance in improving debt recovery and collection.	IDA SDR33.3 m. Asian Development Bank
	Plantation Sector Restructuring Japanese Grant Agreement, July 19, 1991	Reform of regulatory framework of plantation sector.	Japanese Grant ¥135 m.
	Household Energy Development Japanese Grant Agreement, June 4, 1992	Study of legal and regulatory framework to promote private sector participation in energy sector.	Japanese Grant ¥91.1 m.
	Private Sector Development Japanese Grant Agreement, June 25, 1992	Identification of policy and regulatory changes required to support private sector development.	Japanese Grant ¥67.5 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Sri Lanka (Cont.)	Private Sector Infrastructure Development Japanese Grant Agreement, August 20, 1993	Review of regulatory framework related to infrastructure.	Japanese Grant ¥111.3 m.
Swaziland	Urban Development Project (Loan, proposed)	Review of urban sector legislation including enactment of new rating act.	IBRD
Tanzania	Financial and Legal Management Upgrading Project (Cr No. 2413 TA), September 4, 1992	Review of commercial laws; training within the Attorney General's Office and provision of legal books and journals for the Attorney General's law library; seminars for judges and magistrates; training for registry assistants; and upgrading of the high court library and various legal studies.	IDA \$5 m. (for the legal component)  Cofinancing = Sweden - \$225,000 ODA NORAD DANIDA
	Agricultural Adjustment Credit (Cr No. 2116 TA) April 6, 1990	Review of legislation on agricultural marketing and cooperative.	IDA SDR150.4 m.  Cofinancing = U.K. £12.5 m. Netherlands f.75 m.
	Mineral Sector Development Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 2648 TA), September 23, 1994	Review of legal regulatory framework for mineral sector; review and enactment of mineral sector laws and regulations and of model mineral investment agreements; and training programs on new legal and regulatory framework.	IDA SDR 8.9 m.
Thailand	Sector assessment	Review legal and regulatory constraints to a social security reform program.	
	Sector assessment, "Increasing Private Sector participation and Impeding Efficiency in State Enterprises" (October 11, 1994)	Review legal framework for privatization and advise as to use of concessions and BOTs.	



COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Thailand (Cont.)	(a) Coastal Resource Management Project - Japanese Grant Agreement, October 21, 1994 (b) Chao Phraya River Basin Water Resource Planning and Development Project - Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed) (c) Nan Basin Watershed Management Project Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Legal technical assistance in reviewing the legal framework and regulatory aspects to be included as part of these projects.	(a) Japanese Grant ¥63.6 m. (b) Japanese Grant ¥105.9 m. (c) Japanese Grant ¥42.8 m.
Trinidad & Tobago	Environmental Management Project (proposed) (September 1994)	Review and comment of the draft environmental framework law.	
	Water Sector Institutional Strengthening Project (Loan No. 3784 TR), August 23, 1994	Legal technical assistance for the strengthening of the public utilities commission to oversee the public utility sector, including the participation of the private sector, and/or of any other agency.	IBRD \$25 m.
Turkey	Privatization Implementation Assistance Project (Loan No. 3728 TU), May 5, 1994	Assistance to the government in developing the legal framework for enterprise privatization, preparation and completion of privatization transactions, and designing a regulatory framework for the privatization of the telecommunications enterprise.	IBRD \$100 m.
	Public Sector Adjustment Loan Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Legal assistance for the privatization of state communications company, reform of the regulatory framework for the energy sector.	Japanese Grant ¥128.4 m.
	TEK Restructuring (Loan No. 3345 TU) Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Reform of the legal and regulatory framework for the private sector.	Japanese Grant ¥237 m.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>Institution Building Technical Assistance Loan (Loan No. 3791 TM), October 5, 1994</b>	<b>Assistance in drafting and reviewing economic and commercial laws and in establishing legal institutions. Legal training and equipment will also be provided.</b>	<b>IBRD \$27 m. (including \$960,000 for the legal technical assistance component)</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Environmental Management Capacity Building Project (Credit, proposed)</b>	<b>Review and comment on the draft environment framework law.</b>	<b>IDA \$5 m.</b>
	<b>Public Enterprises Project (Cr No. 1962 UG) December 2, 1988</b>	<b>Assistance to the government in defining a program of divestiture and liquidation of public enterprises and in developing legislation and administrative framework for sound management of the public enterprise sector.</b>	<b>IDA SDR11.7 m.</b>
	<b>Financial Sector Adjustment Credit (Cr No. 2496 UG), June 22, 1993</b>	<b>Assistance in strengthening bank supervision, fostering financial discipline and enhancing authority and capacity of the Central Bank through legal reform. Accordingly, a new Financial Institutions Act and a revised Bank of Uganda Act have been promulgated. The Building Societies Act was amended to give the Bank of Uganda oversight responsibility. A new Leasing Finance Act (to support private investment and develop medium-term financial instruments) and a substantial revision of the Insurance Industry Act to provide an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for insurance industry are also under preparation.</b>	<b>IDA SDR72.8 m.</b>
	<b>Institutional Capacity Building Project (Credit, proposed)</b>	<b>Assistance in the revision of the Laws of Uganda, the preparation and publication of law reports; law reform to assist in private sector development and reform of domestic relations laws, provision of law books; and training of staff of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and the Supreme, High and Magistrate Courts.</b>	<b>IDA \$32,99 m. (including at least \$7,27 m. for the legal component)</b>

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Uganda (Cont.)	Cotton Sub-Sector Development Project (Cr No. 2609 UG), June 22, 1994	The project supports the restructuring of the cotton industry through inter alia, revision of the legal framework, liquidation of a government regulatory and marketing agency and establishment of an industry based regulatory body.	IDA SDR 10 m.
	Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (Cr No. 2583 UG), May 3, 1994	(Prepared under the Second Water Supply Project (Cr. 2124-UG)). Promulgation of the Water Act and subsidiary regulations, which were reviewed and commented upon by the Bank.	IDA SDR 30,4 m.
	First Structural Adjustment Credit (Cr No. 2314 UG), December 12, 1991	The Credit (SAC I) supported the promulgation of the Investment Code of 1991 to provide favorable conditions for investment and to repeal the restrictive Foreign Investment (Protection) Act and the Foreign Investment Decree (1977) and to establish the Uganda Investment Authority to promote, facilitate and monitor investments and to advise government on investment policies. The restrictive Industrial Licensing Act of 1969 was also repealed as part of SAC I.	IDA SDR 91.9 m.
Ukraine	Institutional Building (Loan No. 3614 UA), June 25, 1993	The financial sector reform component will finance assistance to the National Bank and to the Ministry of Finance in reforming payment account system and in setting standards for banking operations. The enterprise reform component will finance assistance to the State Property Fund in formulating privatization policies and enterprise restructuring process.	IBRD \$27 m.
	IDF Grant No. 28787, March 2, 1994	Assistance to a law reform task force in devising a comprehensive plan for legislative reform relating to the transition to a market economy.	IDF \$380,000
Uruguay	Water Supply Rehabilitation Project (Loan No. 2921 UR), April 4, 1988	Legal technical assistance in connection with the preparation of draft legislation on the institutional structure and functions of the state water company.	IBRD \$22.3 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Uruguay (Cont.)	Second Agricultural Development Project (Loan No. 3131 UR), November 20, 1989  Japanese Grant Agreement, November 20, 1989	Review of the legal constraints to agricultural export trade.	IBRD \$65 m.  Japanese Grant ¥250 m.
	Public Enterprise Reform Project (Loan No. 3517 UR), September 19, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the privatization of the national airline company (PLUNA); (b) the reform of the port sector; (c) the reform of the power sector; and (d) the privatization of some alcohol plants.	IBRD \$11 m.
	Public Sector Reform Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, November 20, 1991	Legal technical assistance in connection with a reform of the legal and regulatory framework of the electric power sector.	Japanese Grant ¥108.9 m.
	Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization Loan, Japanese Grant Agreement, March 23, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with: (a) the planning and implementation of the participation of private investors in a new telecommunications company; and (b) the establishment of a regulatory authority for the telecommunications sector, including drafting of regulations.	Japanese Grant ¥209.3 m.
	Private Sector Development Project (Loan No. 3698 UR) (proposed)	Assistance in carrying out studies: (a) to expand the use of movable collateral on financial transactions (including a legal and economic analysis of the impediment to attach movable collateral and the sale of such collateral), and (b) to modernize and computerize the cattle registry, and integrate such registry with the legal registries.	IBRD \$35 m.
	Natural Resources Management and Irrigation Development Project (Loan No. 3697 UR), March 4, 1994	Study of the legal framework concerning the use of irrigation water.	IBRD \$41 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Uruguay (Cont.)	Health Development Project (Loan, proposed)	Technical assistance to (a) draft the legal documents that will enable the Ministry of Public Health to contract the provision of health services with medical entities; (b) carry out a review of the public health regulatory framework in order to implement the contracting of the Ministry of Public Health provision of health services with medical entities.	IBRD \$15.6 m.
Uzbekistan	Institution Building (Loan No. 3650 UZ), October 22, 1993	Assistance to the legal department of the Cabinet of Ministers in drafting and reviewing economic and commercial laws, including a petroleum legislation, and in establishing legal institutions through a resident legal advisor and short-term legal experts. Legal training and equipment will also be provided. The privatization and public enterprise reform component will finance assistance to the committee for state property and privatization in developing legal and institutional framework for privatization.	IBRD \$1.8 m. (for the legal technical assistance component of the project.)

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Venezuela	Judiciary Infrastructure Project (Loan No. 3514 VE), December 30, 1993	<p>This project constitutes the first Bank supported operation with the exclusive purpose of judicial reform. The first component includes a program for the institutional strengthening of the <u>Consejo de la Judicatura (Consejo)</u>, the constitutional body in charge of the administration of the judiciary in Venezuela including (a) planning, financial management and program budgeting; (b) studies in subjects such as alternative dispute resolution methods, computerized database on statutory and case law and matters of procedural law; and (c) training of the staff of the <u>Consejo</u> in areas of financial management and policy analysis, analysis of court statistics, auditing procedures, court record keeping and court management and supervision.</p> <p>The second component involves a program to modernize the system of courtroom administration, in two phases: (a) a pilot phase where alternative models of court organization and automation will be implemented fourteen courts (including public defender's offices); and (b) a second phase consisting of the extension of the pilot models, such extension to be based on the evaluation of the pilot phase.</p> <p>Training program for judges and other judiciary personnel as well as technical assistance to strengthen the institutional capabilities of the Judicial School. The last component involves the construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of court buildings.</p>	IBRD \$30 m.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Venezuela (Cont.)	Trade Policy Loan (Loan No. 3092 VE), October 16, 1989	Review of the legal provisions of GATT and their legal and economic implications in connection with accession to GATT; (b) assistance in preparing the necessary amendments to laws, regulations and procedures in order to adopt antidumping and subsidization procedures consistent with GATT; and (c) a comparative study of the temporary admissions and the duty drawback regimes of Venezuela and other countries for purposes of adopting accurate, transparent and simple temporary admissions and duty drawback procedures for Venezuelan exporters.	IBRD \$353 m.
	Financial Sector Adjustment Loan, (Loan No. 3224 VE), October 15, 1990	Legal technical assistance in connection with the development of a new regulatory framework for the Venezuelan banking authority.	IBRD \$300 m.
	Caracas Water Rehabilitation and Privatization Project, Japanese Grant Agreement, July 24, 1992	Legal technical assistance in connection with the formulation of a legal and regulatory framework for the Caracas water supply and sewerage system.	Japanese Grant ¥232,470,000
Viet Nam	Economic Reform Program Japanese Grant Agreement, April 7, 1992	Consultancies in state enterprise law, bankruptcy law and land law.	Japanese Grant ¥108 m.
	Legal Reform Project VIE/94/003 (April 1994)	Free-standing legal technical assistance project to support preparation of laws and legal training.	UNDP (Bank coop.) \$1 m.
	State Enterprise Reform Project VIE/91/011 (April 1993)	Consultancies in state enterprise law and divestiture legislation.	UNDP (Bank-executed) \$2,975,000 (including \$535,000 for the legal component)

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LEGAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIERS</b>
Viet Nam (Cont.)	Sector assessment (May-September 1993)	Technical assistance related to the development of a national environmental action plan including comments on draft environmental protection law, draft environmental regulations for Ho-Chi-Minh City and on draft environmental assessment legislation.	
	IDF Grant No. 28777, September 1, 1994	Review of the procurement legislation.	IDF \$420,000
West Bank/ Gaza	Legal component under Grant Agreement (Technical Assistance for the West Bank and Gaza), March 31, 1994	<p>Completion of an inventory and preliminary analysis of regulations in force in the Occupied Territories, and preparation of an agenda of priority regulatory measures;</p> <p>Preparation of a streamlined procedural system for licensing of companies/commercial activities and of a system for commercial registration; and</p> <p>Formulation of a procedural system for land registration, including title verification.</p>	Trust fund created and administered by IBRD. Total Trust fund: \$19 m. of which approximately 0.8 m. for legal technical assistance.
Yemen	Aden Port Development Japanese Grant Agreement (proposed)	Assistance to review customs procedures.	Japanese Grant ¥32.1 m.
Zambia	Privatization and Industrial Reform Technical Assistance Project (Cr No. 2405 ZA), July 13, 1992	Review of business laws and studies, resulting in amendments to banking law, company law, business licensing law, insurance law and stock exchange law.	IDA \$20.88 m.  Cofinancing = OECF, KfW



COUNTRY	PROJECT	LEGAL COMPONENT	FINANCIERS
Zambia (Cont.)	Financial and Legal Management Project (Cr No. 2535 ZA), September 30, 1993	The legal component supports the carrying out of a comprehensive training program for legal and paralegal staff of the judicial services and certain ministries and institutes. Equipment, vehicles and office space will also be acquired for the Ministry of Legal Affairs, the courts, the registrar of companies, and the school of law.	IDA \$18 m.

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